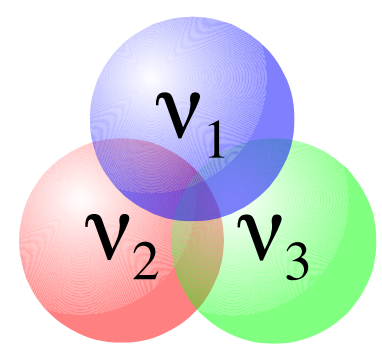


The Trouble with Neutrinos

Dan Dwyer - Berkeley Lab

Sambamurti Memorial Lecture
June 26, 2012



Today's Journey

The Trouble with Neutrinos: A story in 4 acts.

Act 1:

The troublesome origin of neutrinos

Act 2:

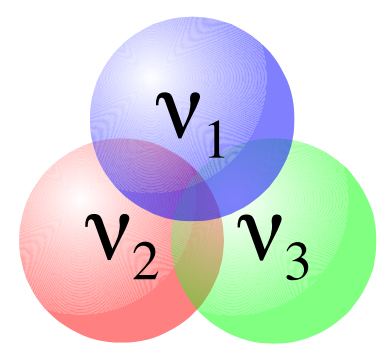
Neutrino experiments, great and not so great

Act 3:

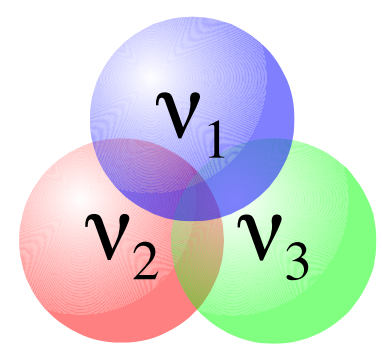
Neutrino Oscillation and The Daya Bay Experiment

Act 4:

More trouble on the horizon...



Act 1: The troublesome origin of neutrinos



Who needs Neutrinos?

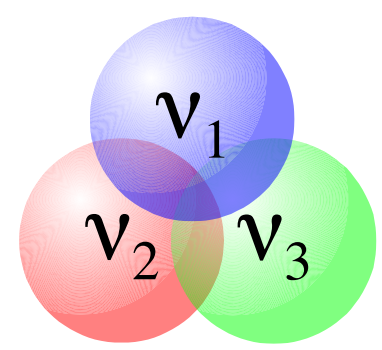
Make money?

Improve fuel efficiency?

World Peace?



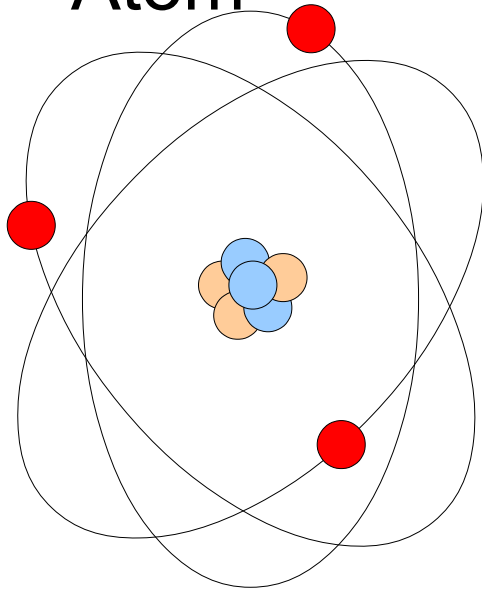
No, neutrinos don't do any of those things...



A little nuclear refresher...

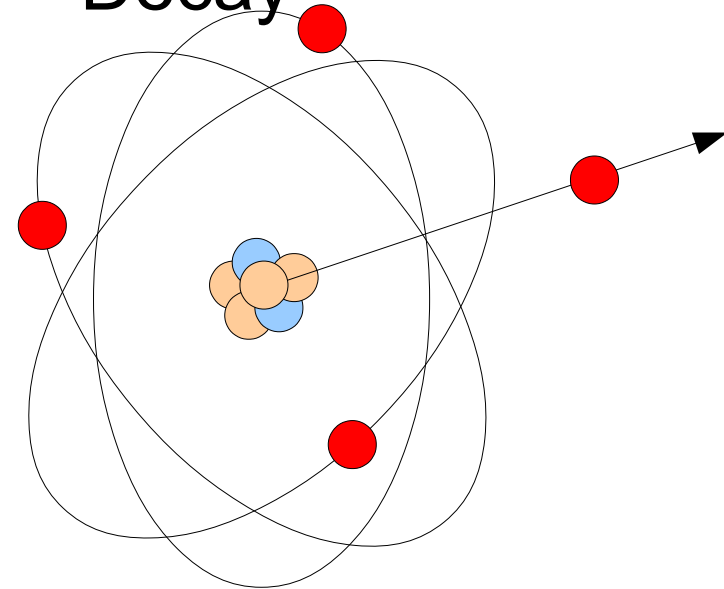
Early models of the atom

'Classic'
Atom

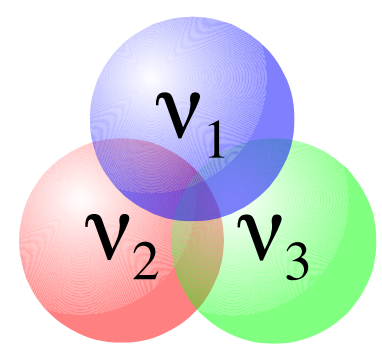


Electrons ● orbit nucleus of
protons ● and neutrons ●.

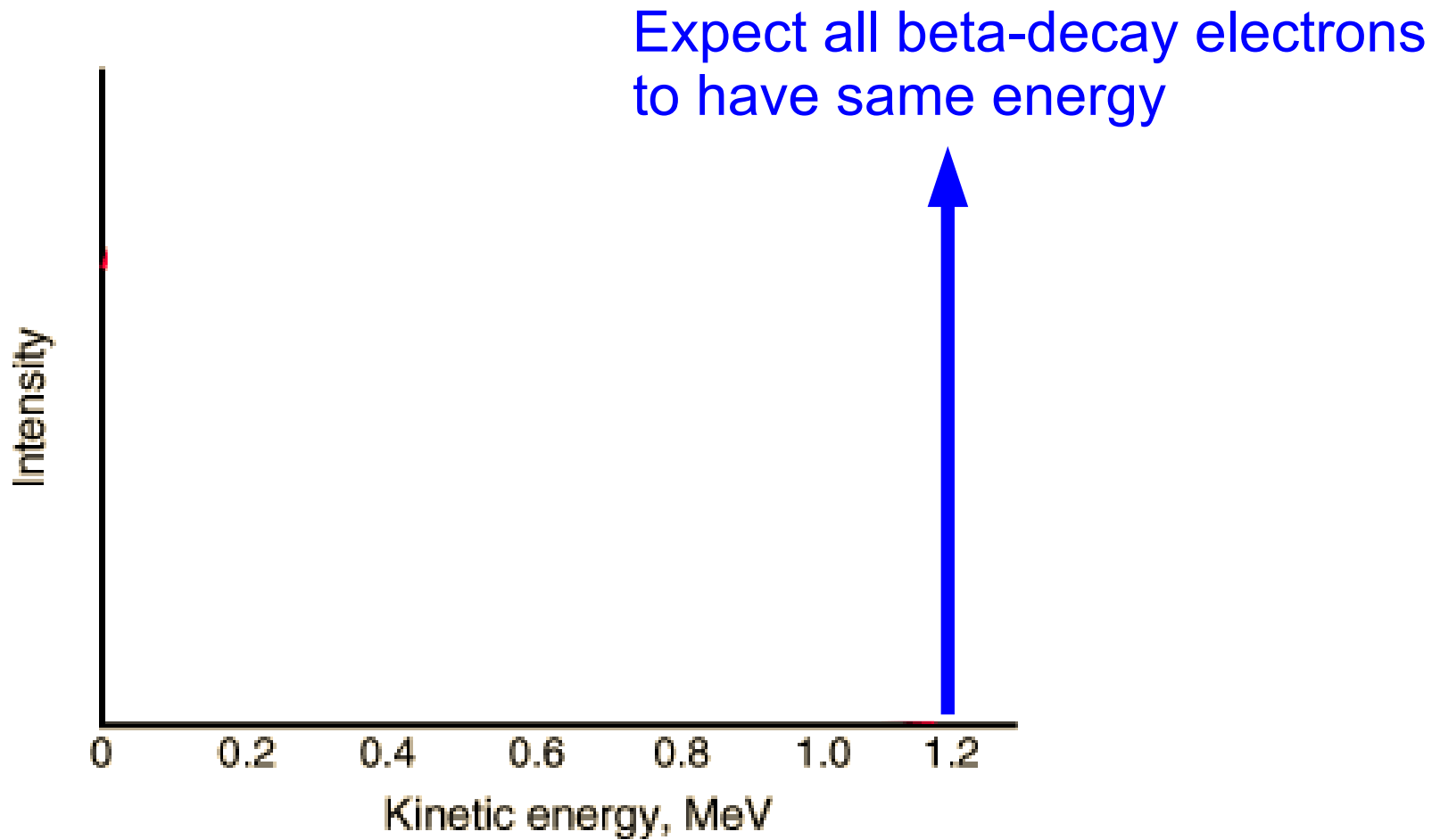
Beta
Decay

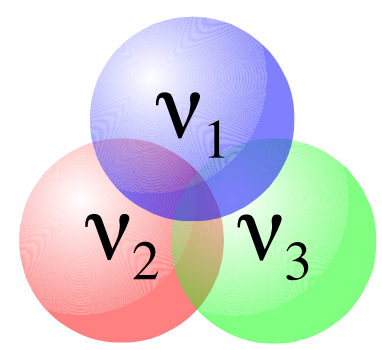


Neutron ● in the nucleus changes
into a proton ● and emits an electron ●.

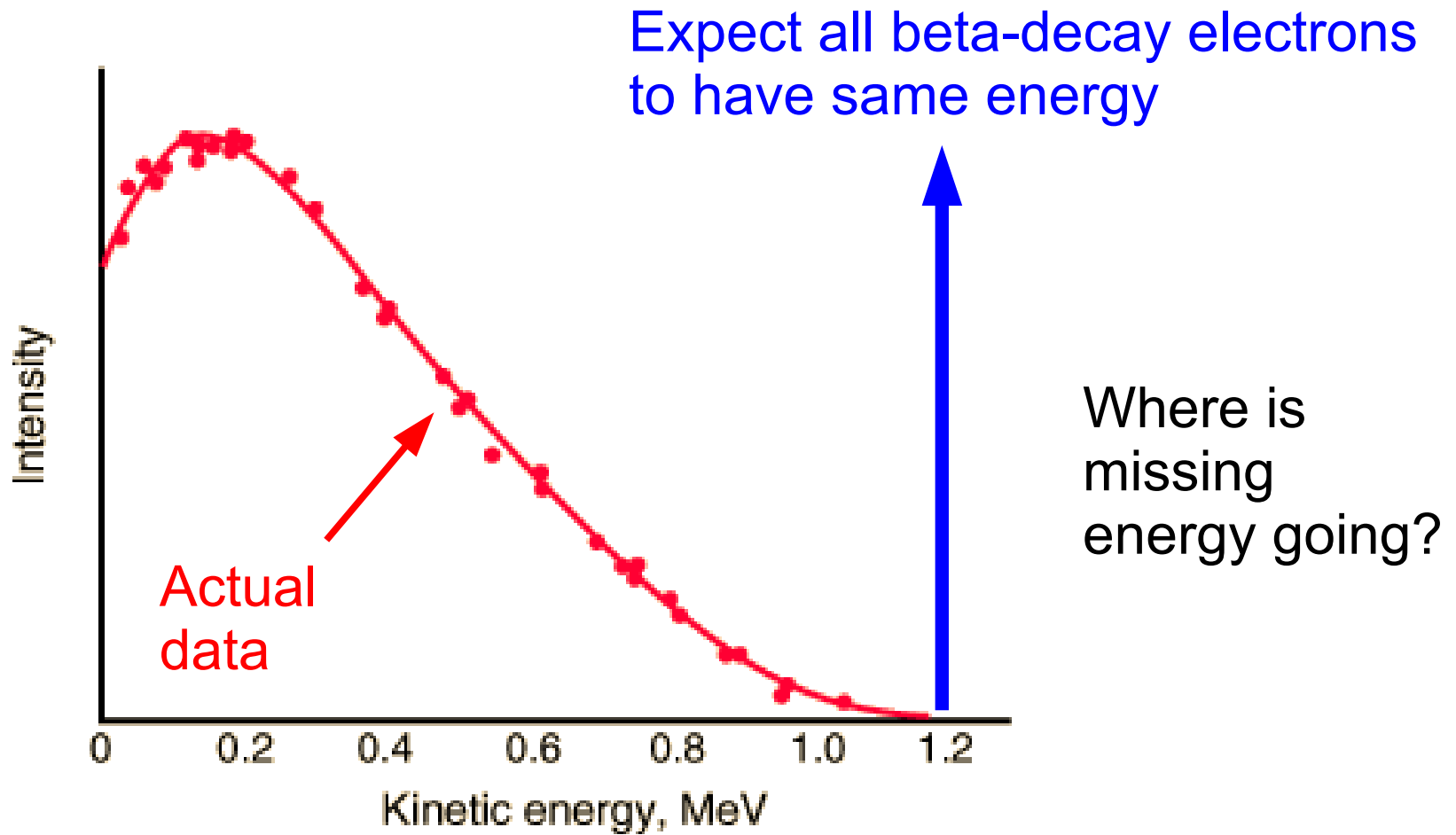


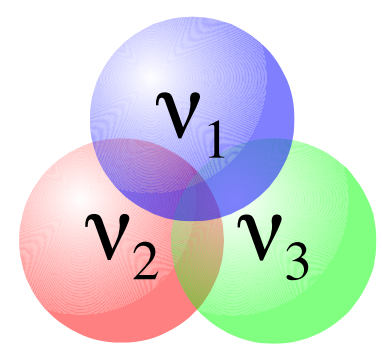
An Energy Crisis





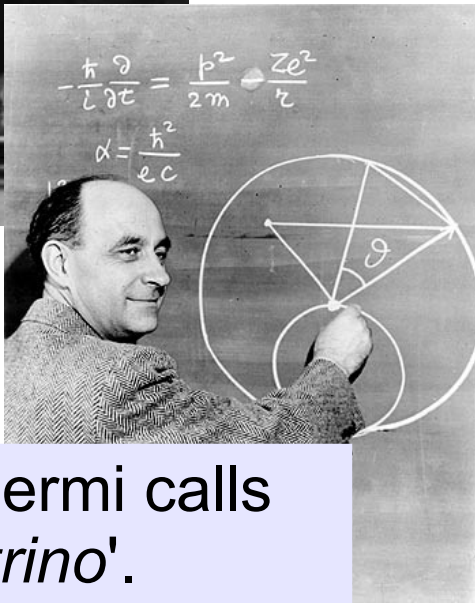
An Energy Crisis





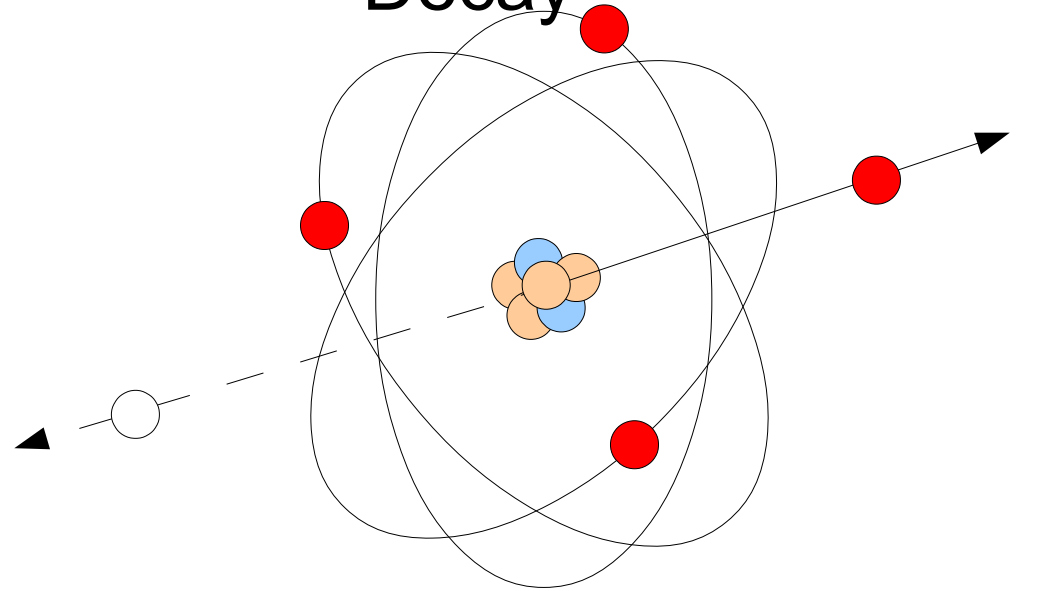
Are we missing something?





1930: W. Pauli suggests we are missing a particle.

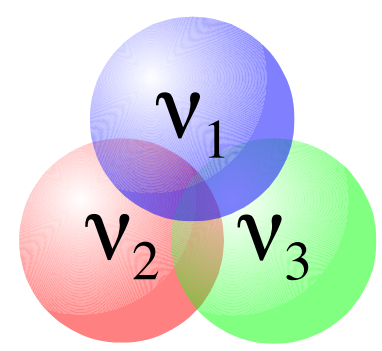


1933: E. Fermi calls it the '*neutrino*'.

Beta Decay

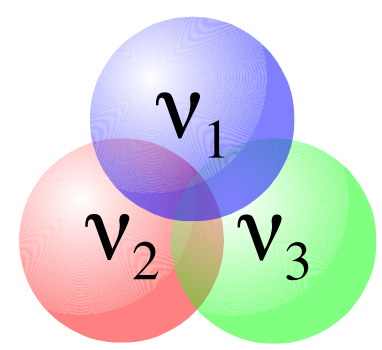


Neutron  in the nucleus changes into a proton  and emits an electron  and an 'invisible' particle .



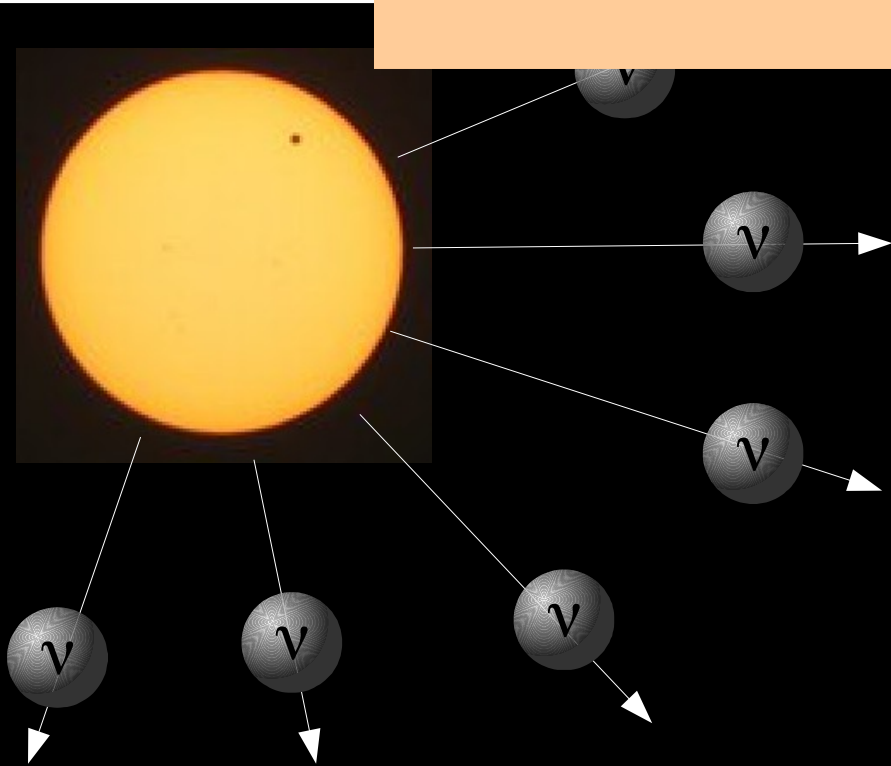
There goes the neighborhood

Introducing a new particle has consequences...



The Sun is intense!

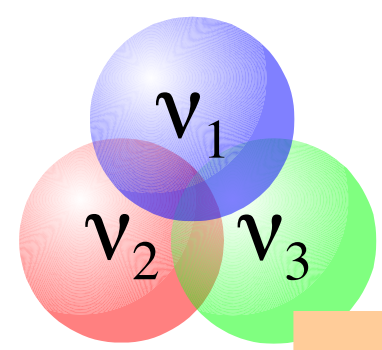
The Sun shines in neutrinos as well as light.



>1 trillion neutrinos pass through you every second!

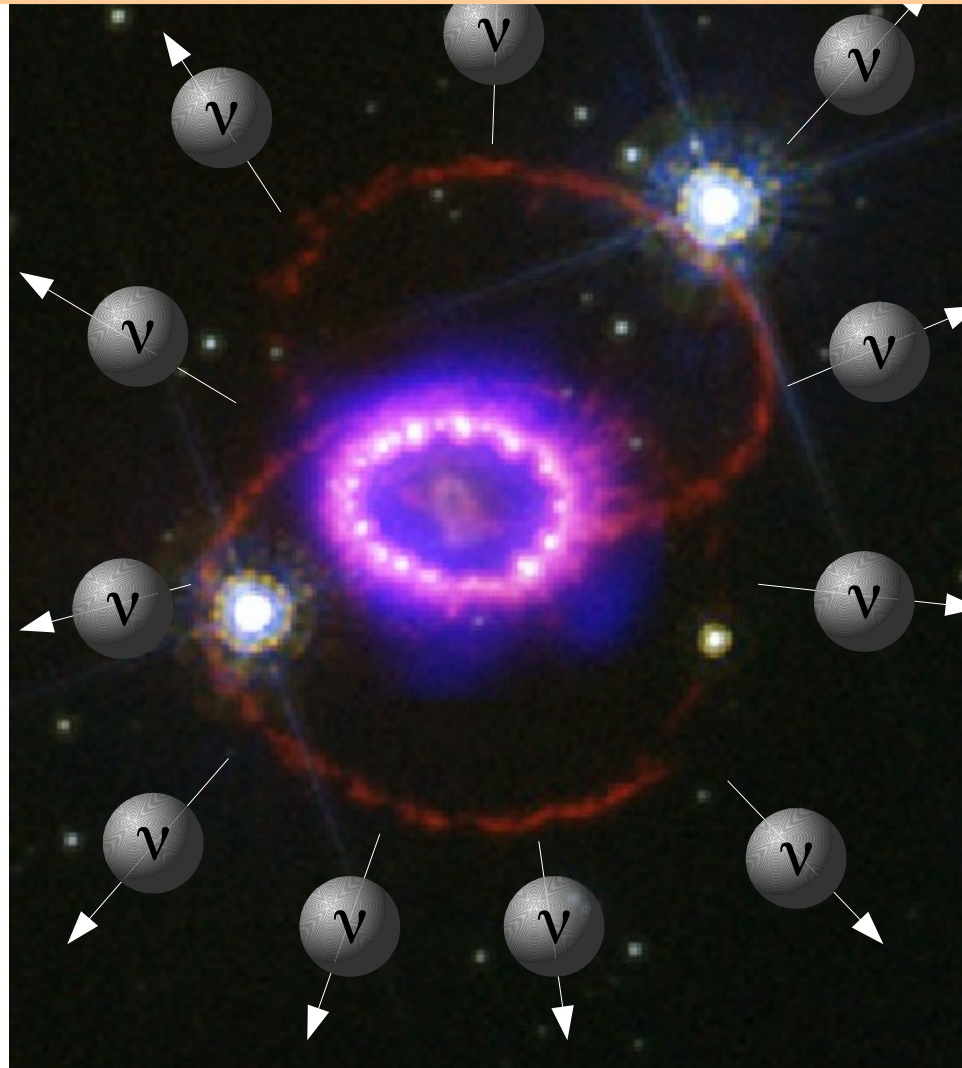


earthobservatory.nasa.gov

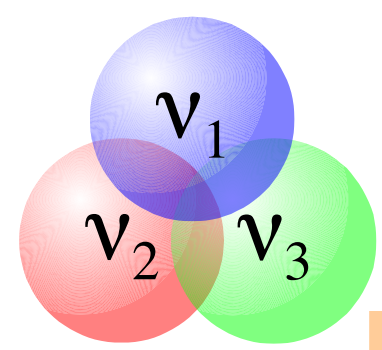


What a blast!

>99% of supernova energy is released in neutrinos!

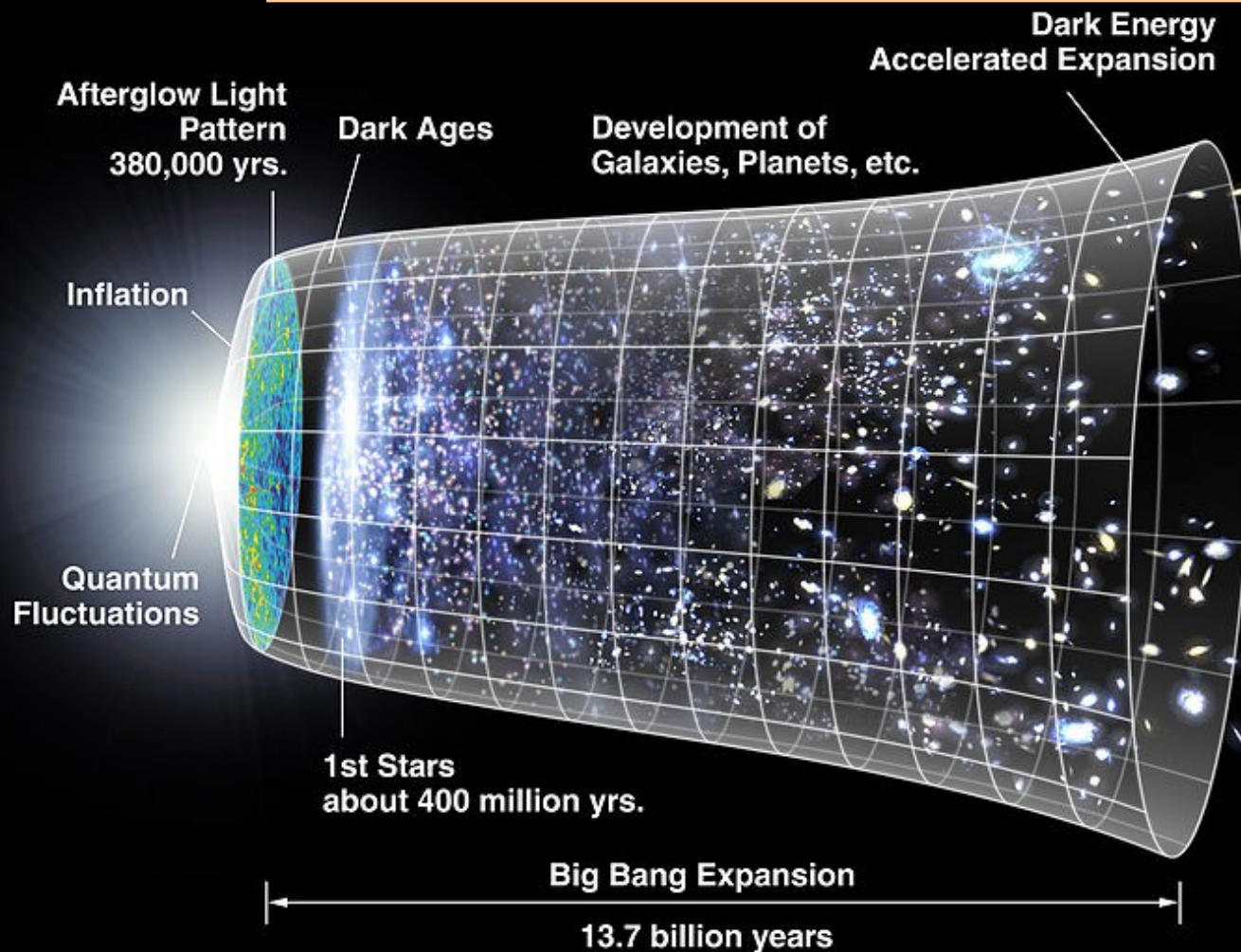


Credit: X-ray:
NASA/CXC/PSU/
S.Park & D.Burrows.;
Optical:
NASA/STScI/CfA/
P.Challis



Remains of the Party

Neutrinos still around from the Big Bang.



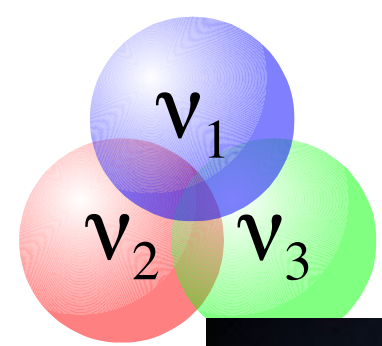
Estimates of
~300 per cubic
centimeter.

Credit: NASA/WMAP Science Team

June 26, 2012

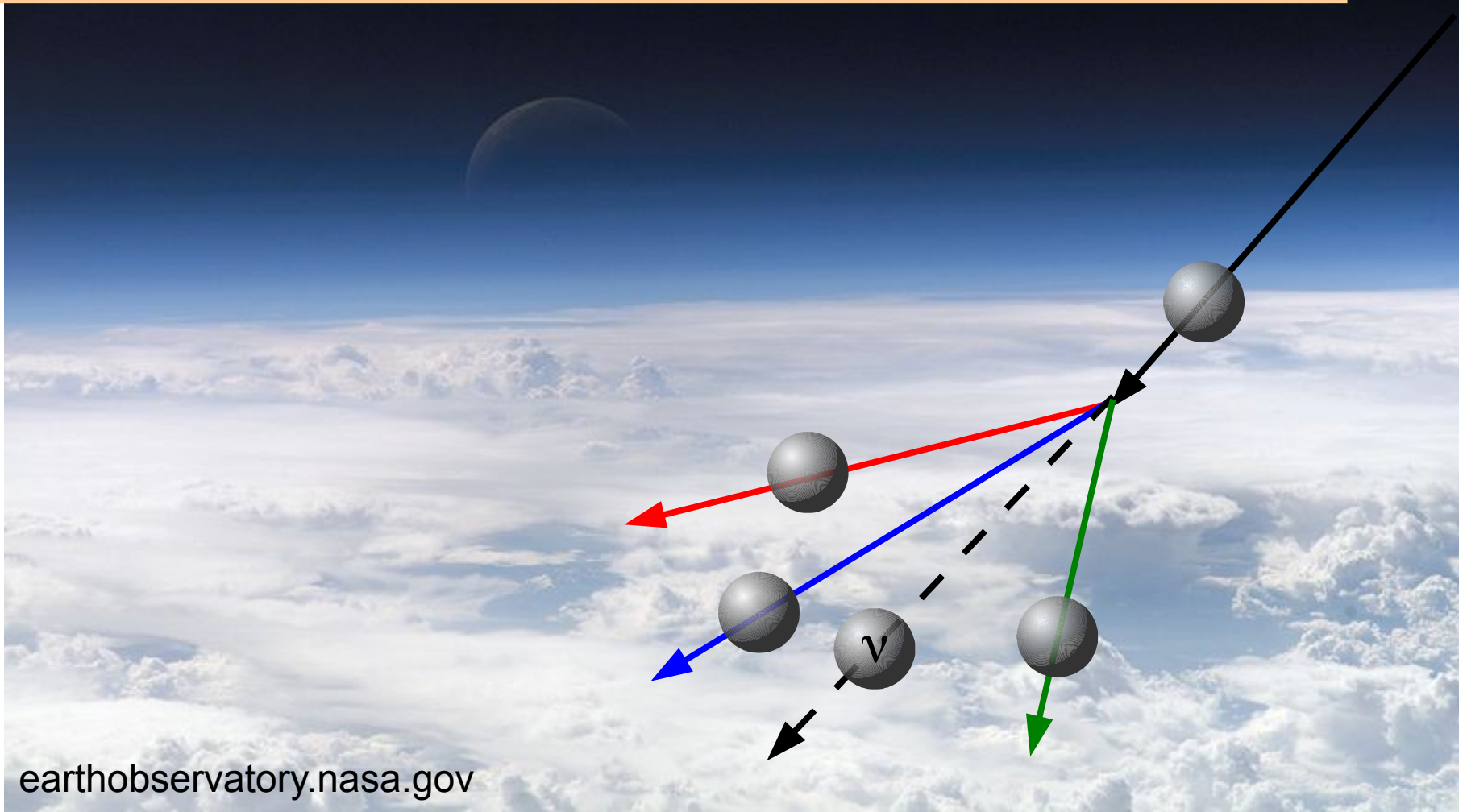
The Trouble With Neutrinos

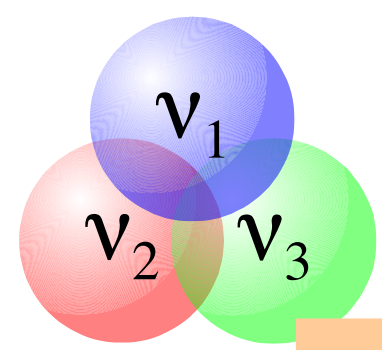
12



Neutrino Rain

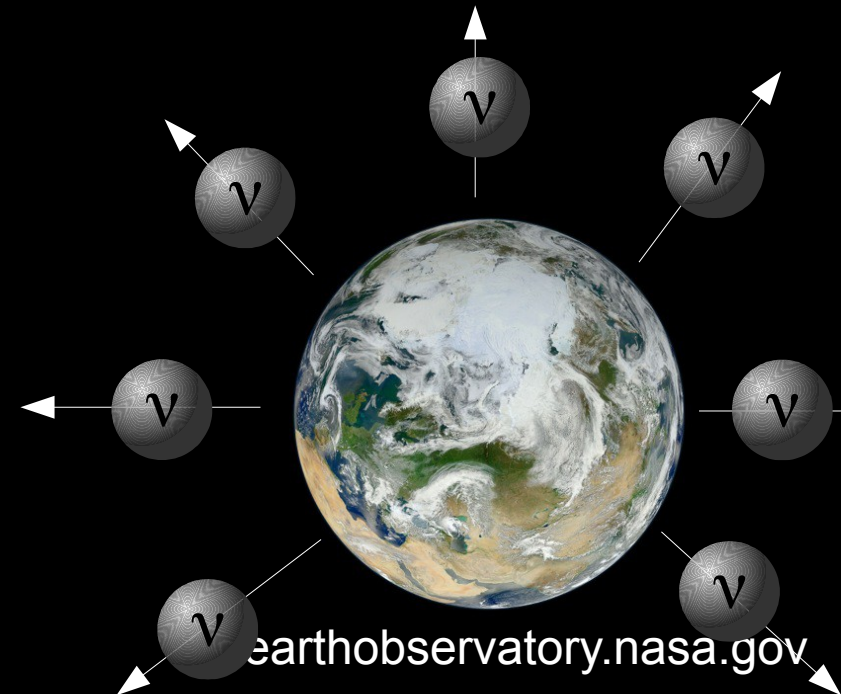
Cosmic radiation produces neutrinos in our atmosphere.

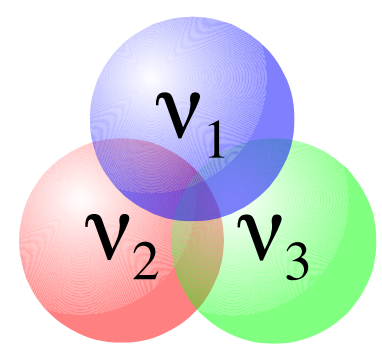




Earthshine

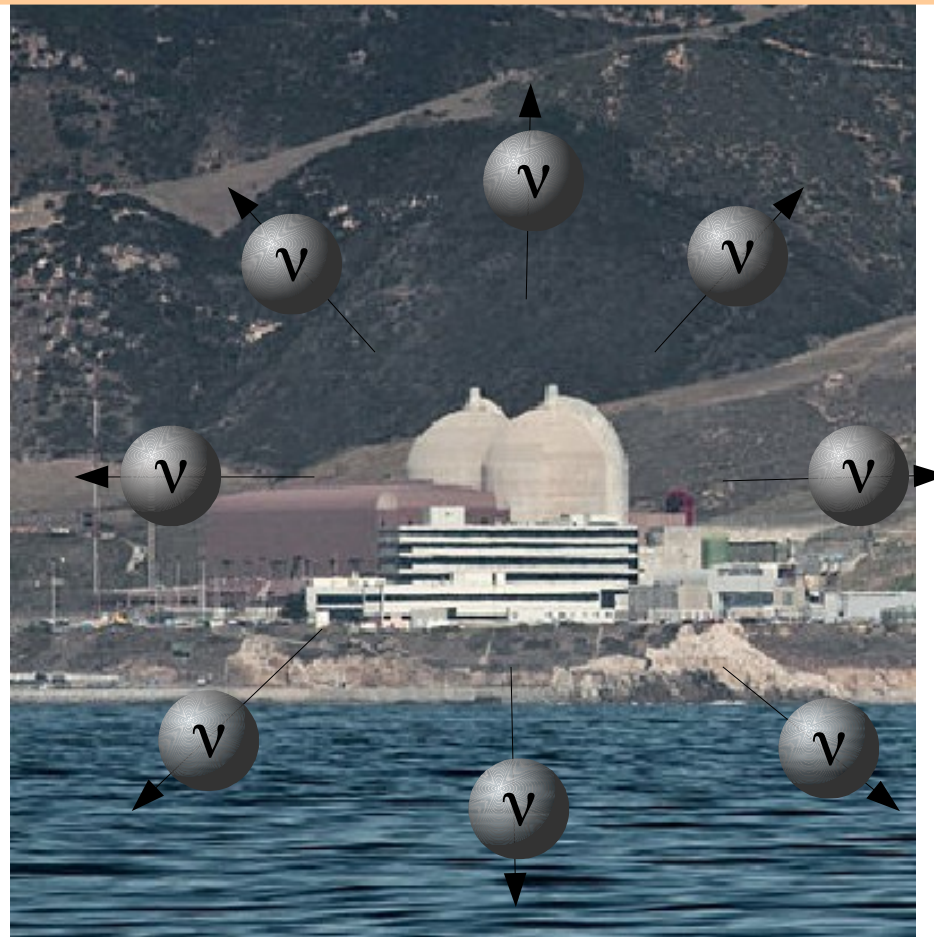
Natural radioactivity of the earth produces neutrinos





'Man-made' Neutrinos

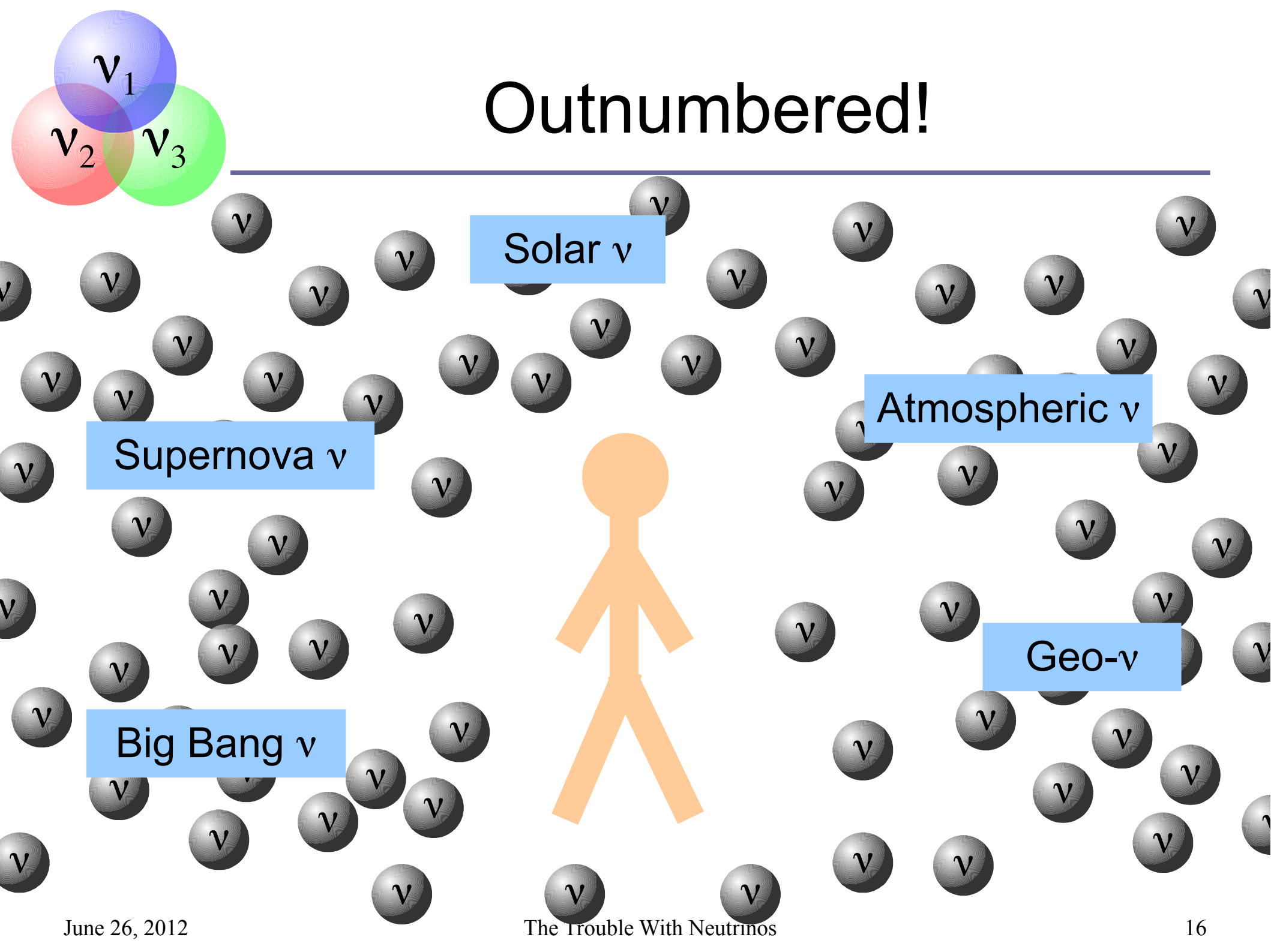
A standard nuclear power reactor produces $\sim 10^{21}$ neutrinos per second!

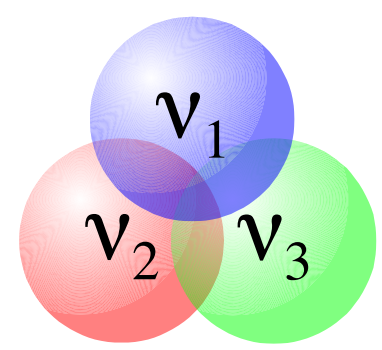


Credit: Mike Baird

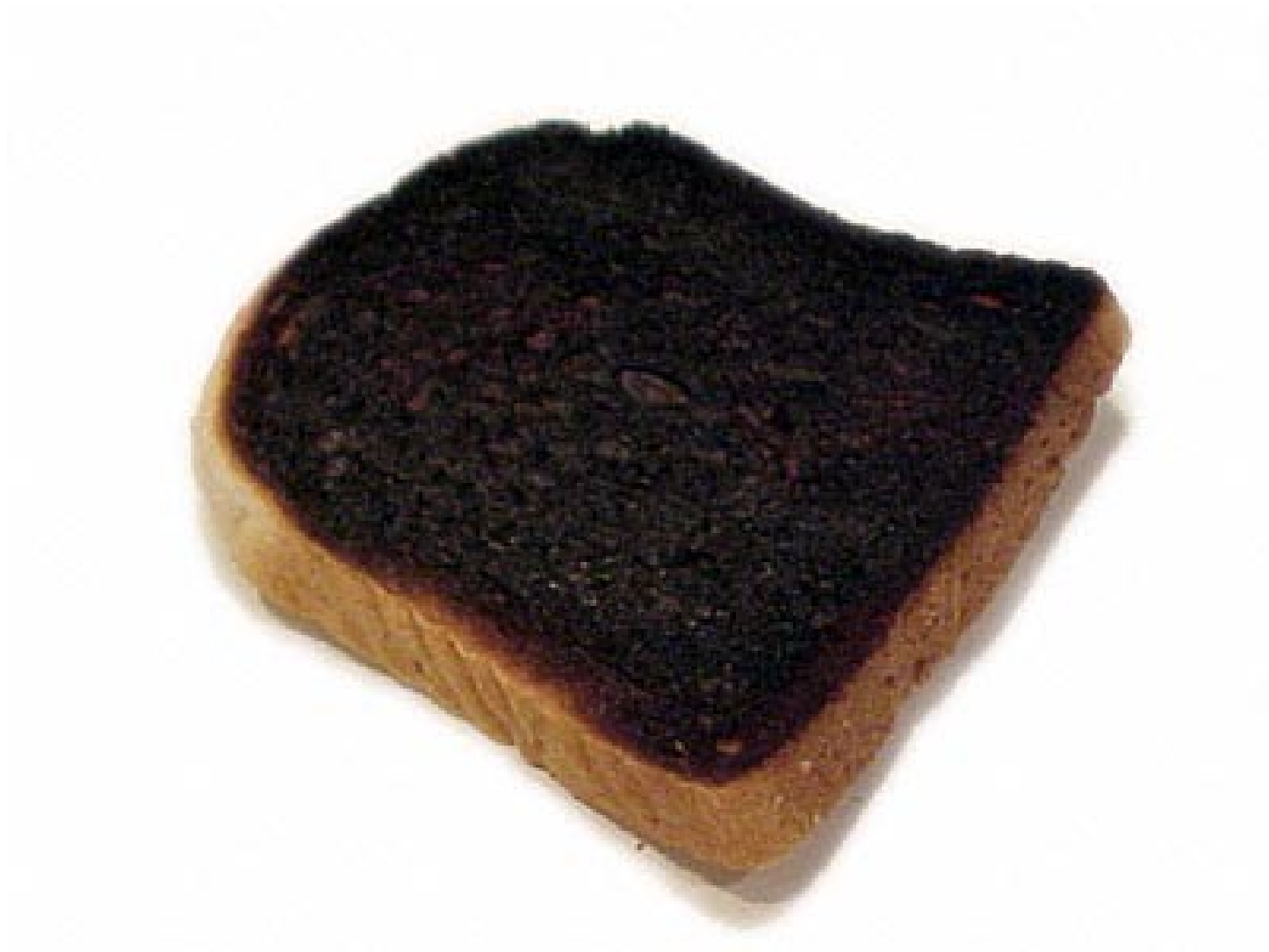
The Trouble With Neutrinos

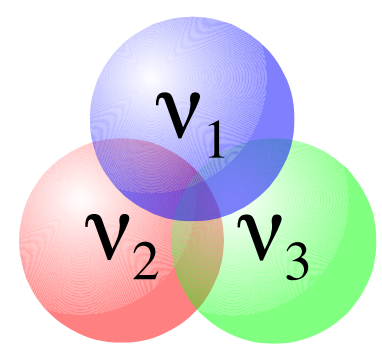
Outnumbered!





Is something cooking?

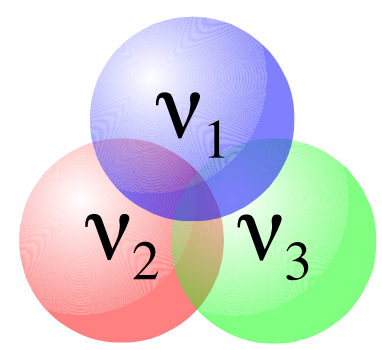




Glass Houses

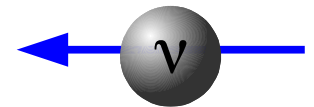
We are 'transparent' to neutrinos.

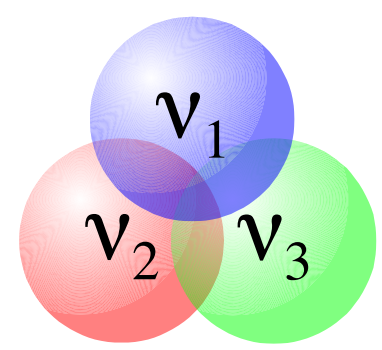




To Stop a Neutrino...

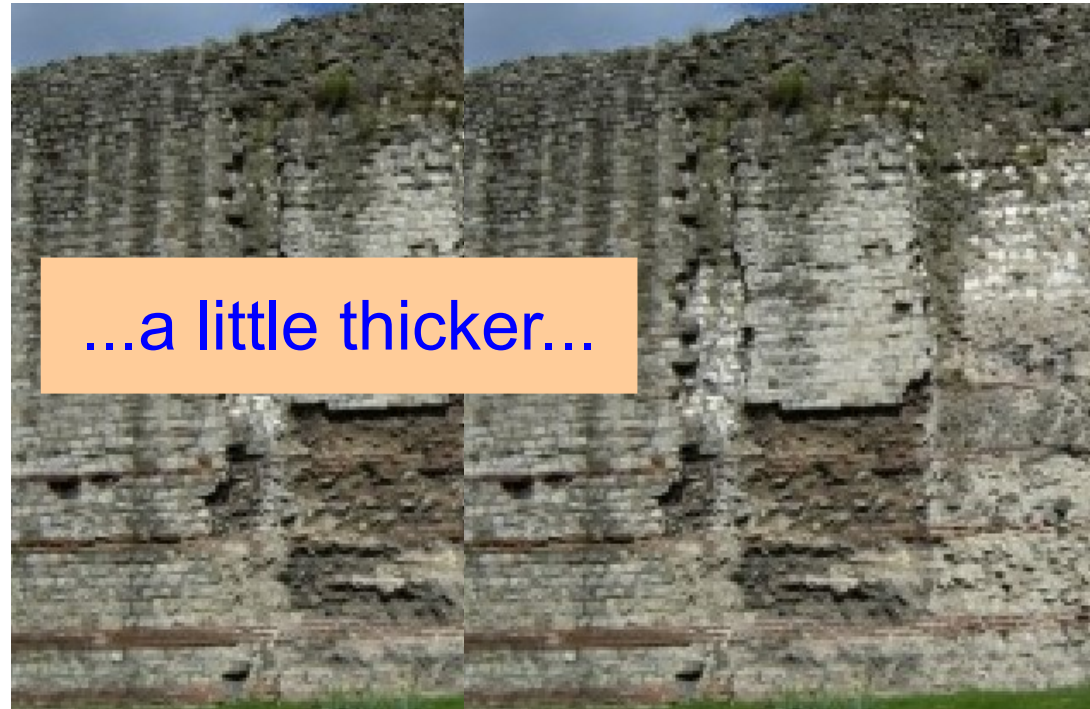
Let's build a wall...



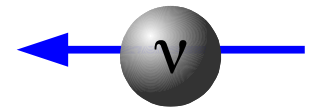


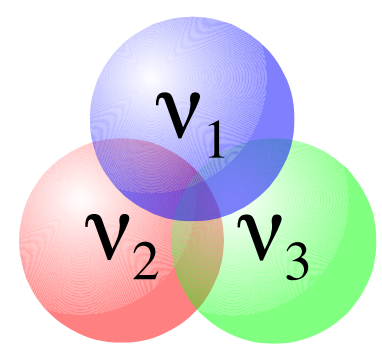
To Stop a Neutrino...

Let's build a wall...



...a little thicker...





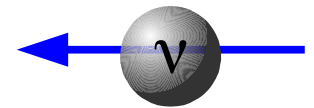
To Stop a Neutrino...

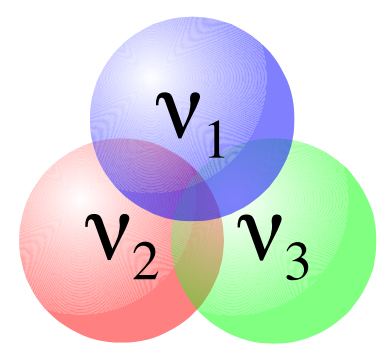
Let's build a wall...



...a little thicker...

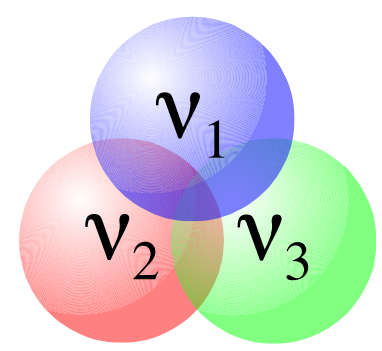
...than our galaxy.



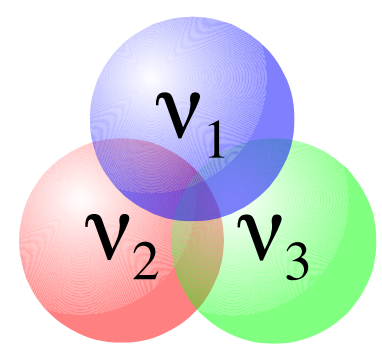


What about experiments?

No detection of neutrinos for ~20 years...



Act 2: Neutrino experiments, great and not so great

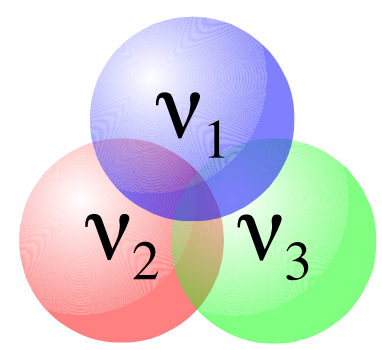


In the real world...

Neutrino experiments are not easy...

Just because you **see the expected**,
→ doesn't mean you're **right**.

Just because you **see the unexpected**,
→ doesn't mean you're **wrong**.

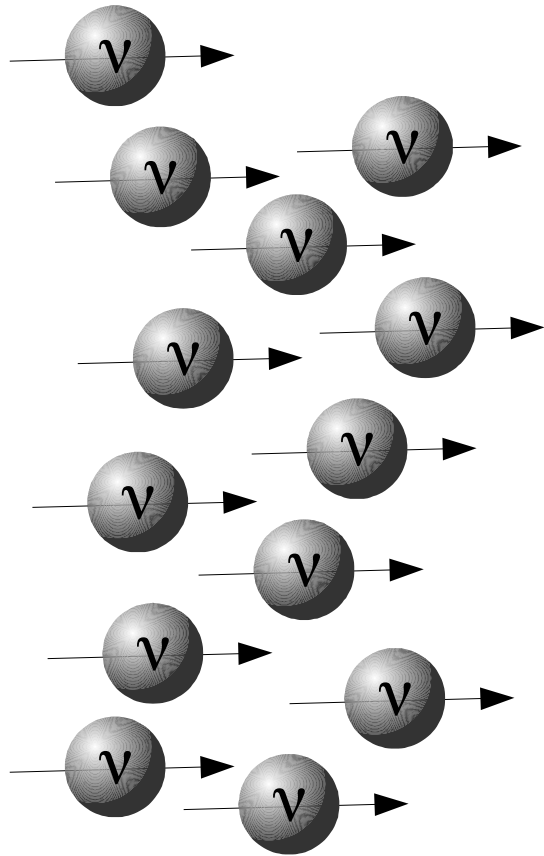
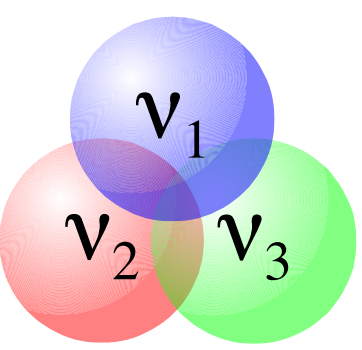


Playing the odds



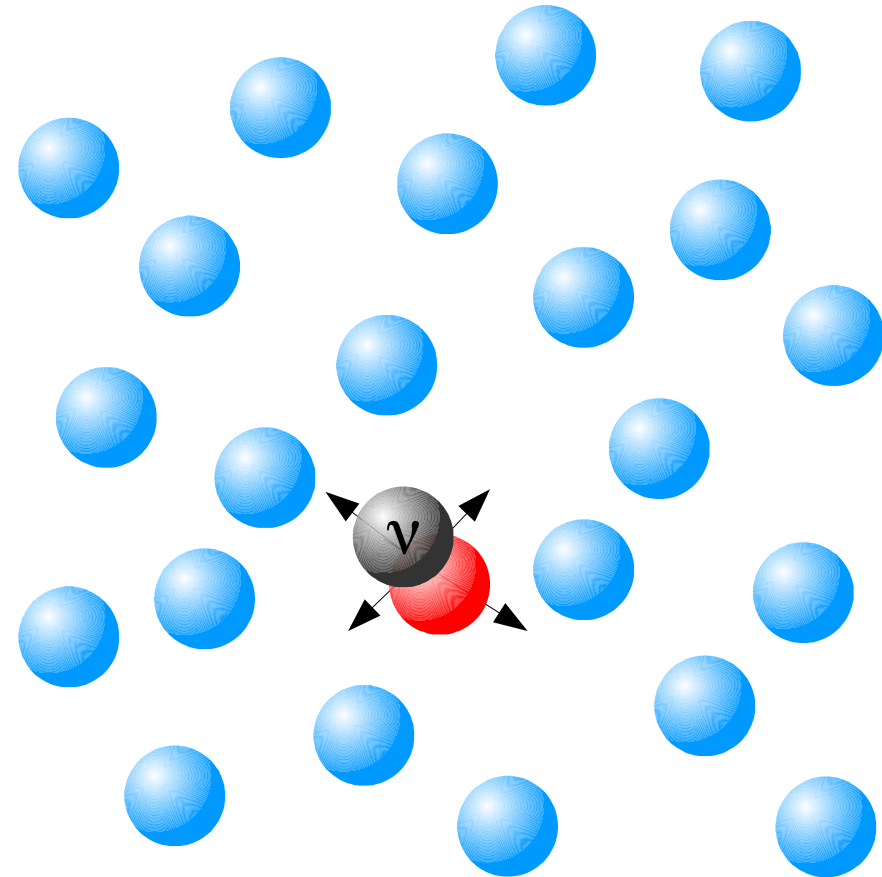
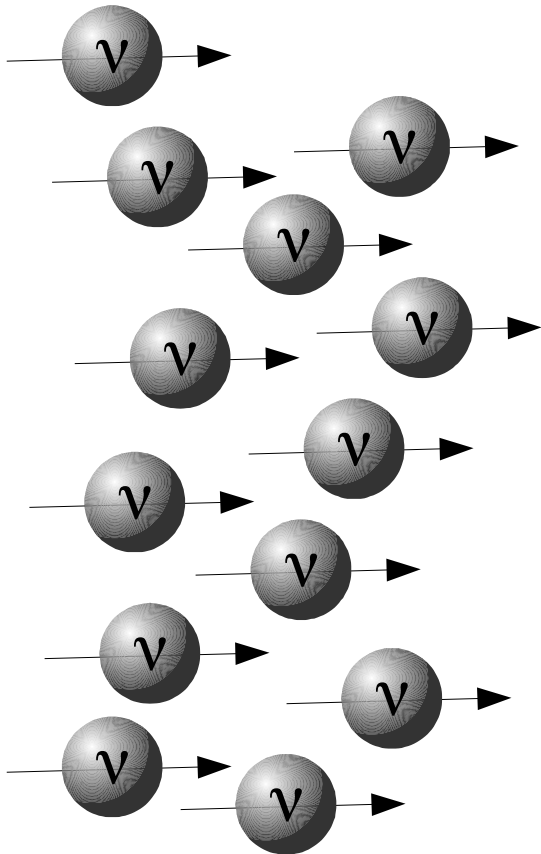
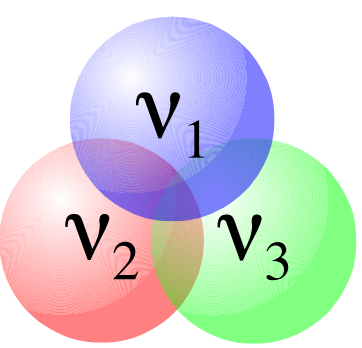
The chance of a single neutrino interacting with a single particle
→ very small!

Playing the odds

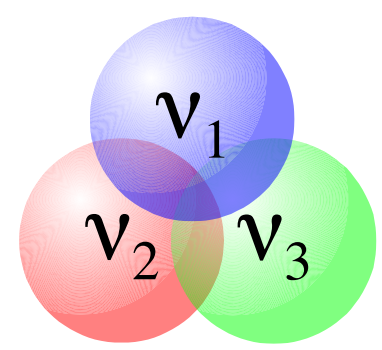


The chance of one of many neutrinos interacting with a single particle
→ still very small!

Playing the odds



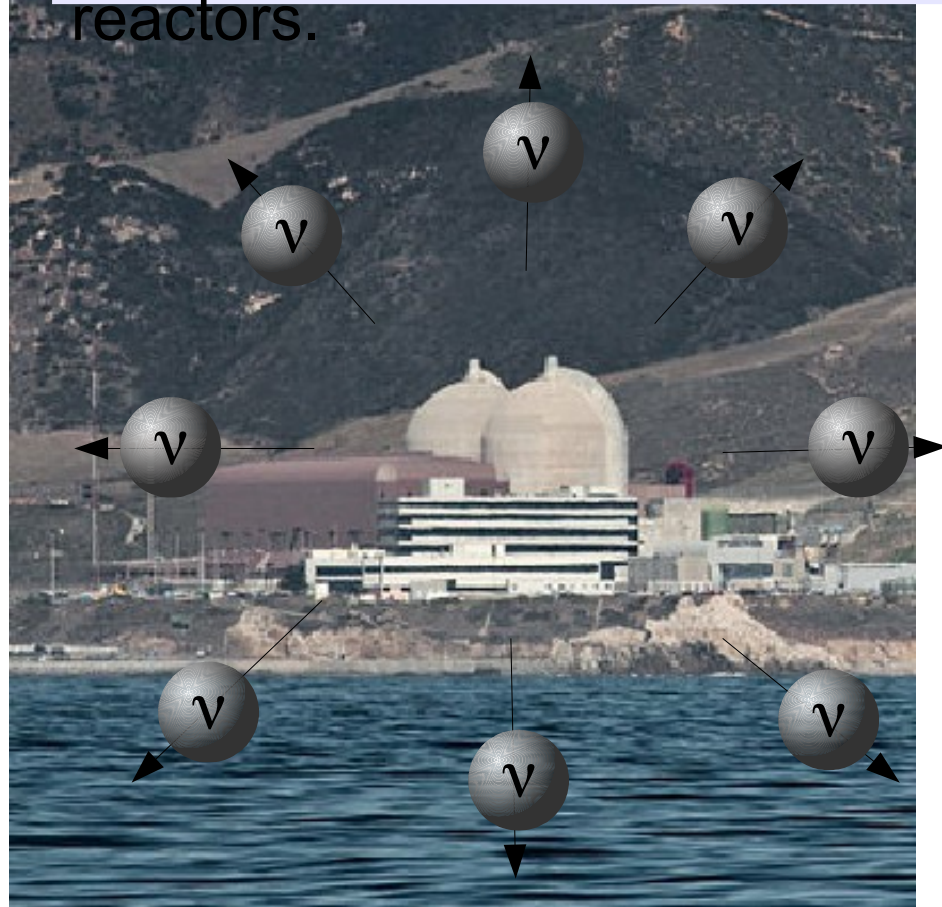
The chance of one of many neutrinos interacting
with one of many particles
→ still very small, but it might just work...



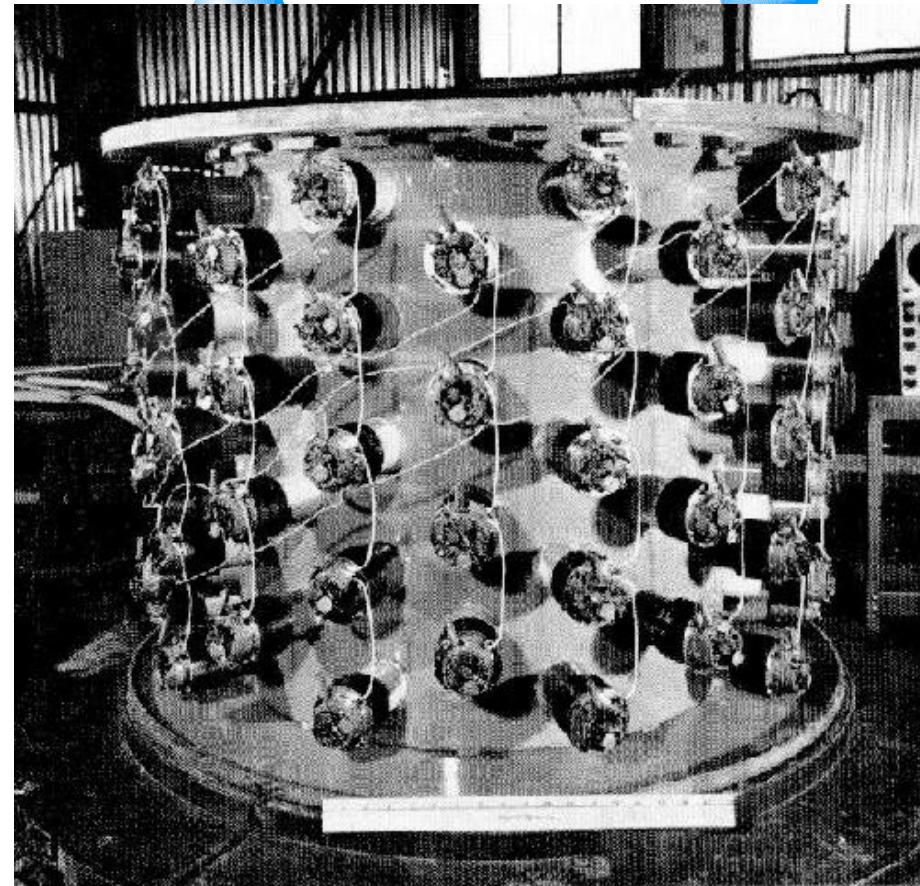
Numbers Big and Small

1953 - 1959:

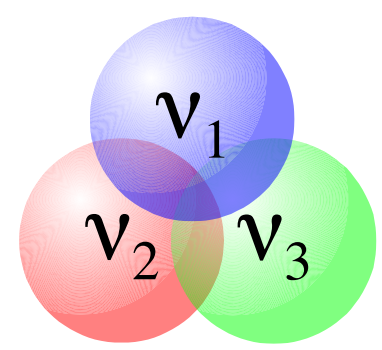
Reines and Cowan detect neutrinos from nuclear reactors.



June 26, 2012

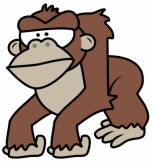


The Trouble With Neutrinos

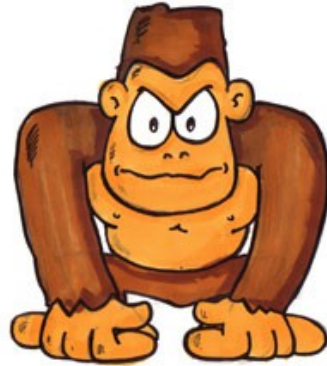


Electron's Big Brothers

Electron: e

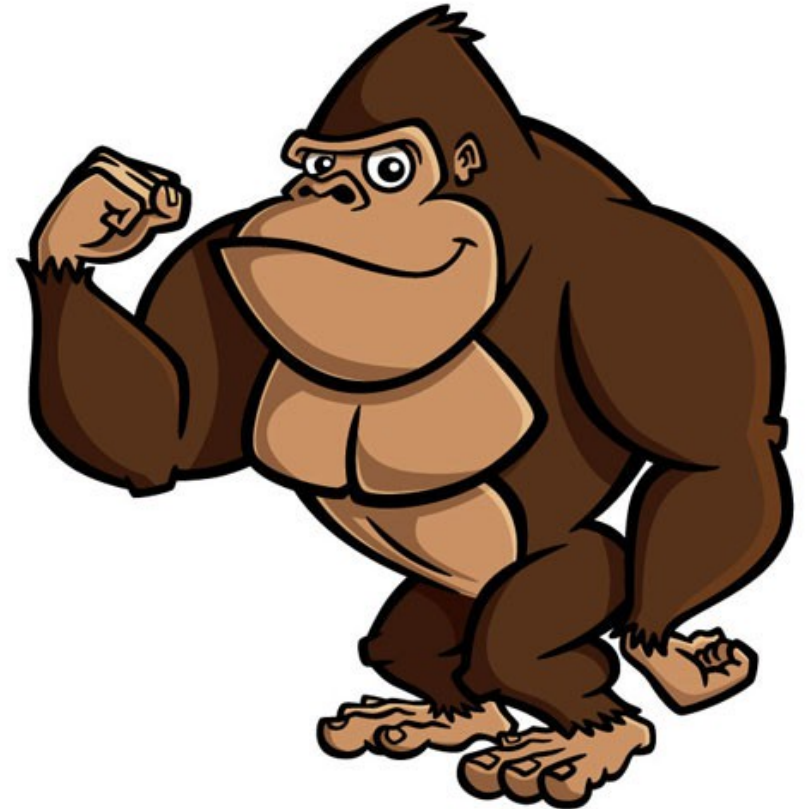


Muon: μ



~200 times heavier

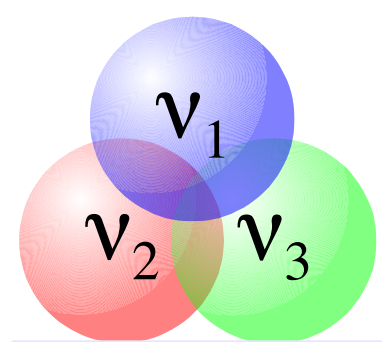
Tau: τ



CoghillCartooning.com

~3500 times heavier!

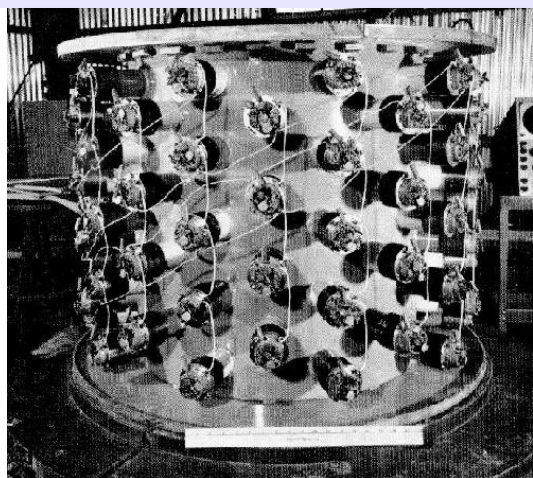
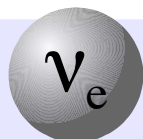
Physicists call this '*Flavor*'.



Pick your Flavor

1953 - 1959:

Reines and Cowan detect neutrinos from nuclear reactors.



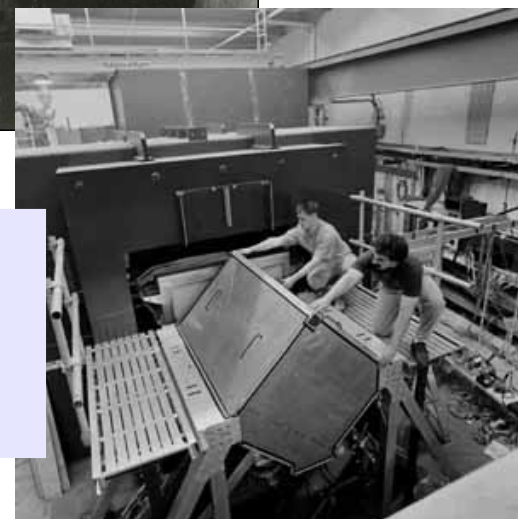
1962:

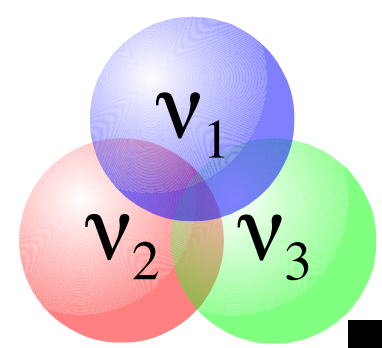
Lederman, Schwartz, Steinberger detect muon neutrino.



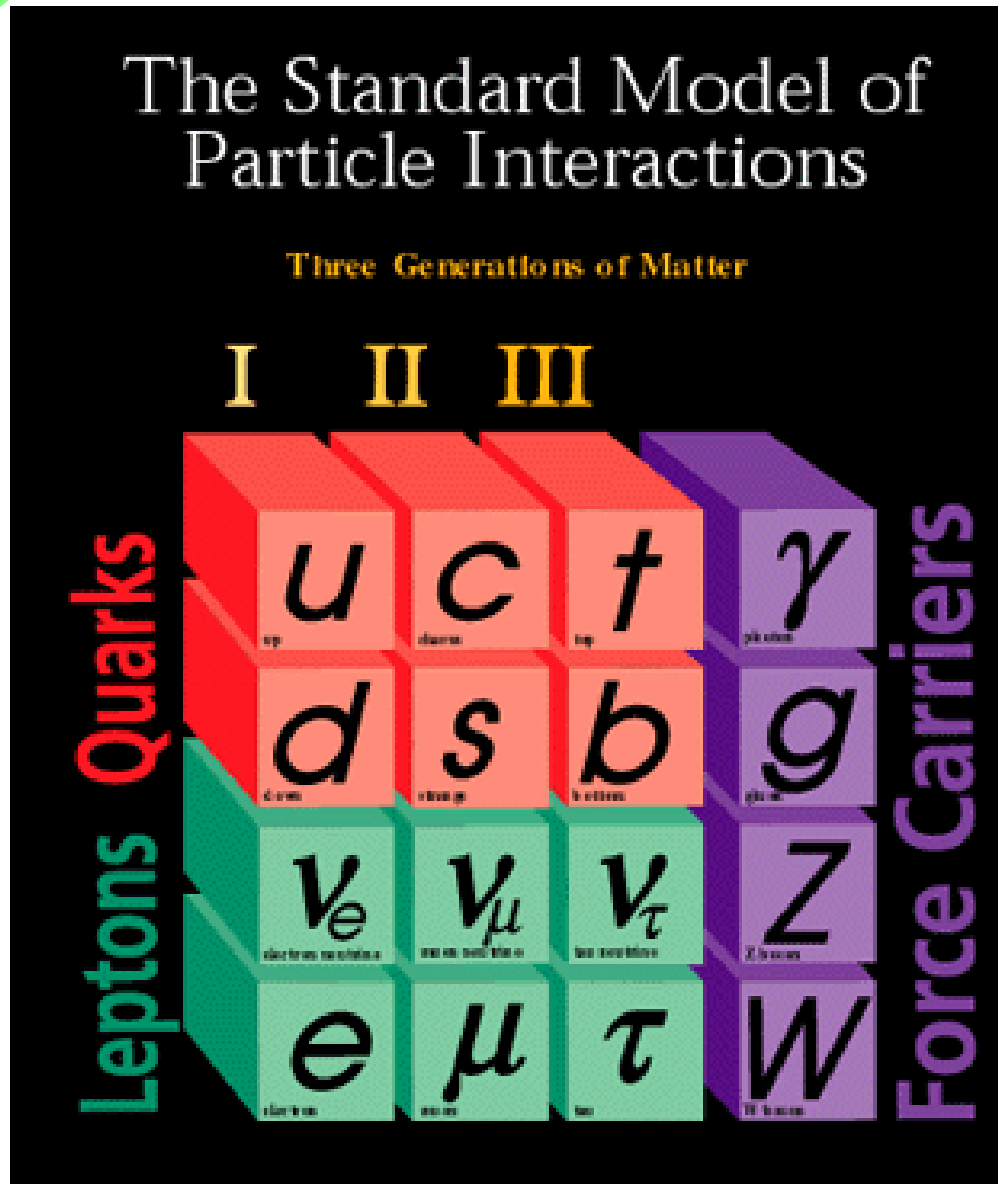
2000:

DONUT experiment detects tau neutrino.



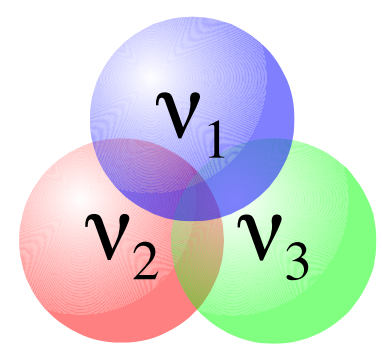


The Standard Model



Neutrinos:

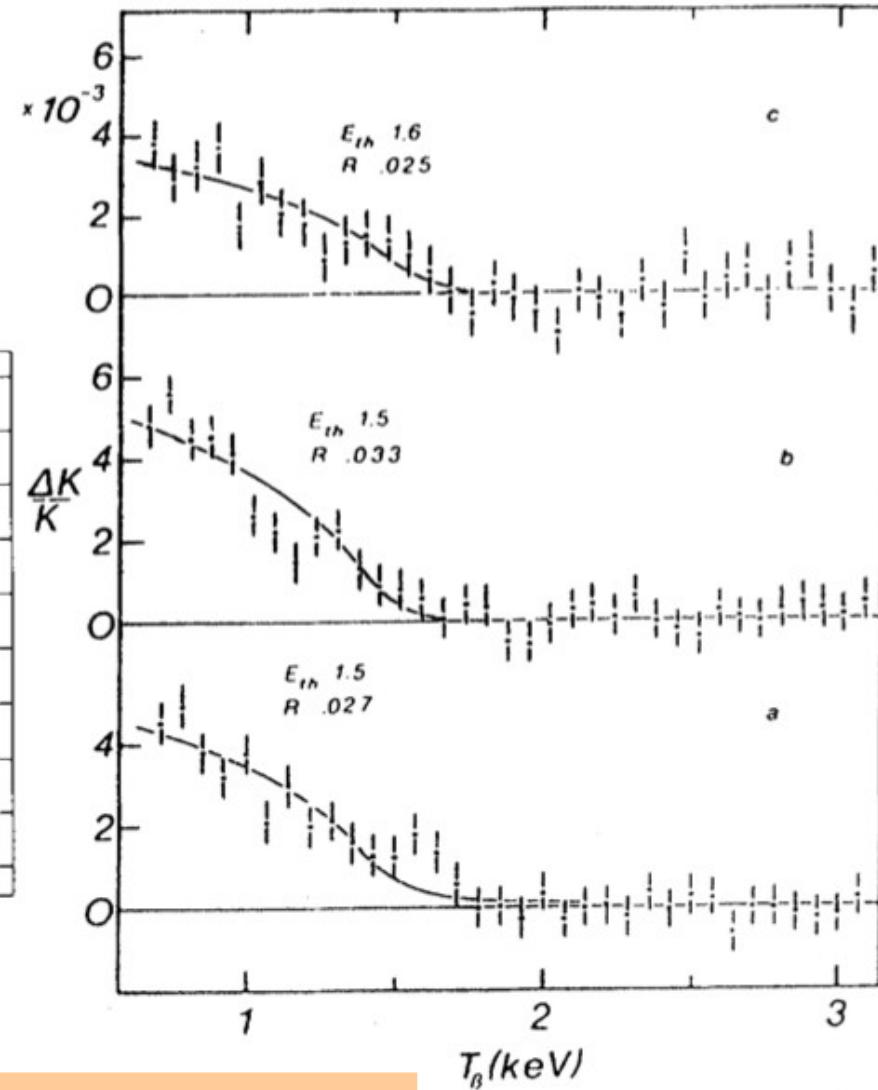
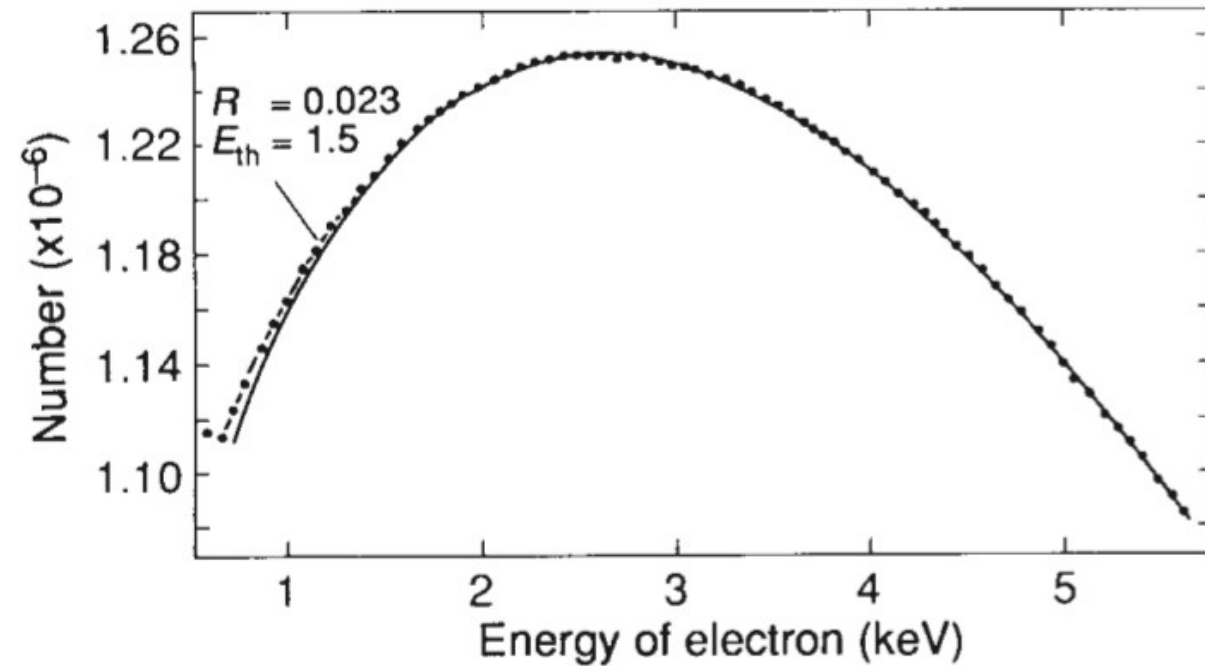
- Three flavors
- Massless



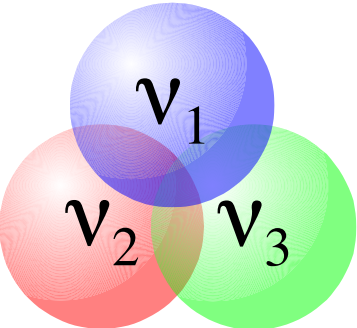
A kink appears...

1985:

J.J. Simpson reports distortion of beta decay spectrum.

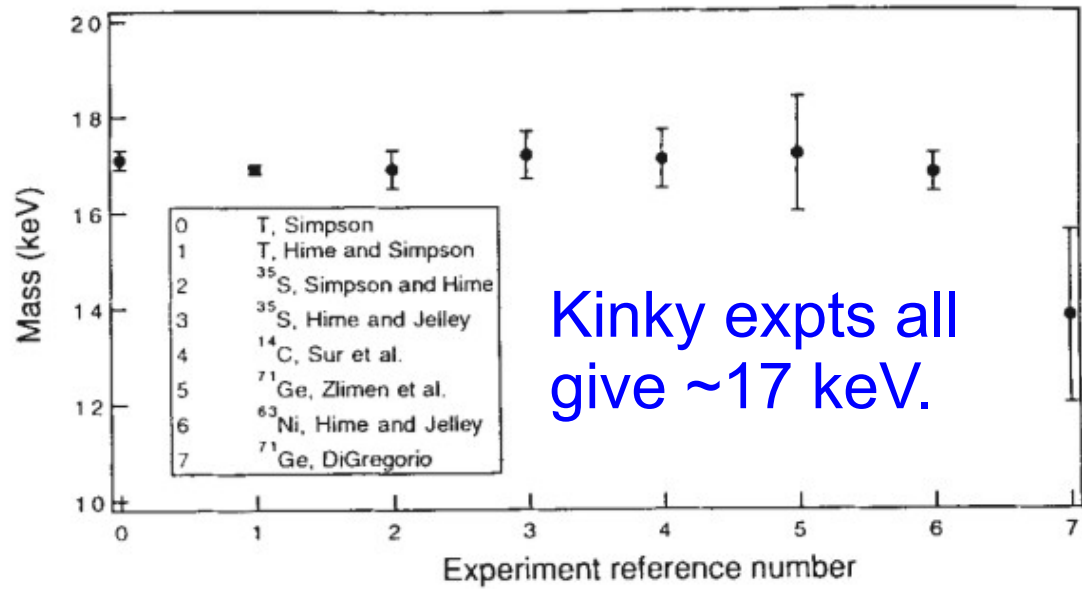
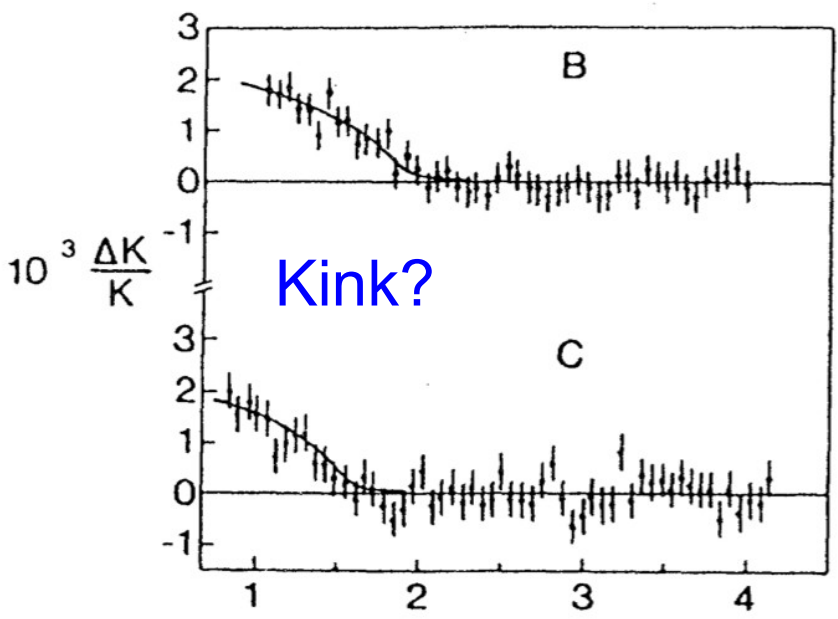
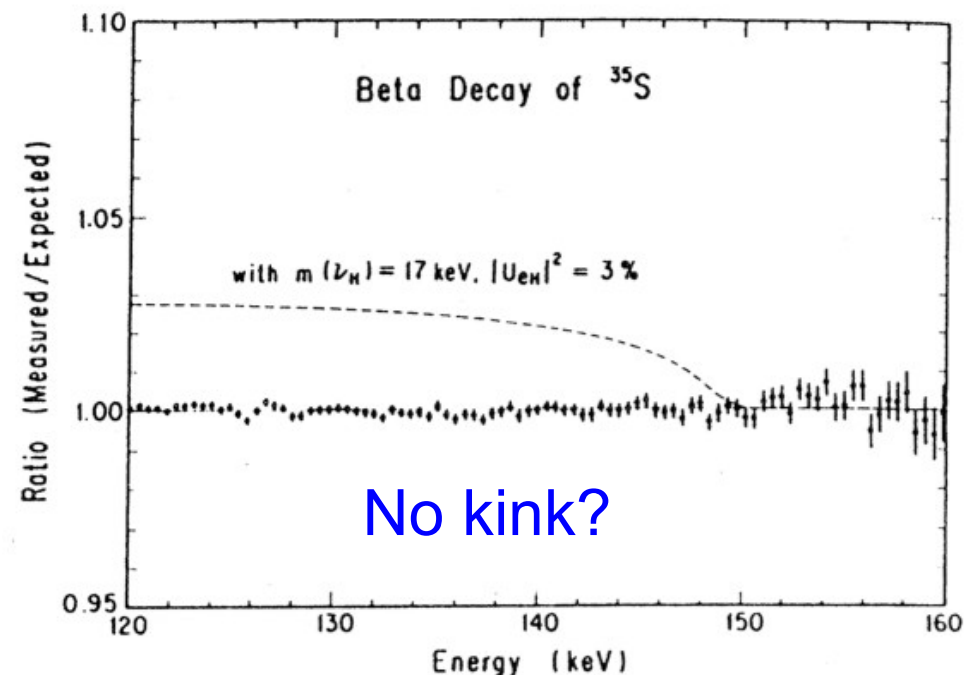


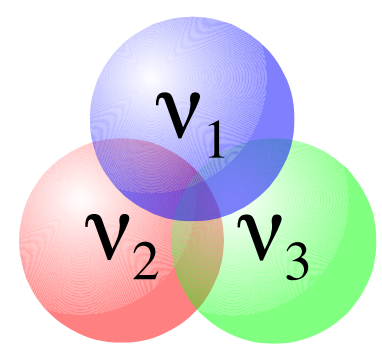
Considered evidence of neutrino mass (17 keV)



To kink or not to kink...

1985-1992:
Mixed results from experiments

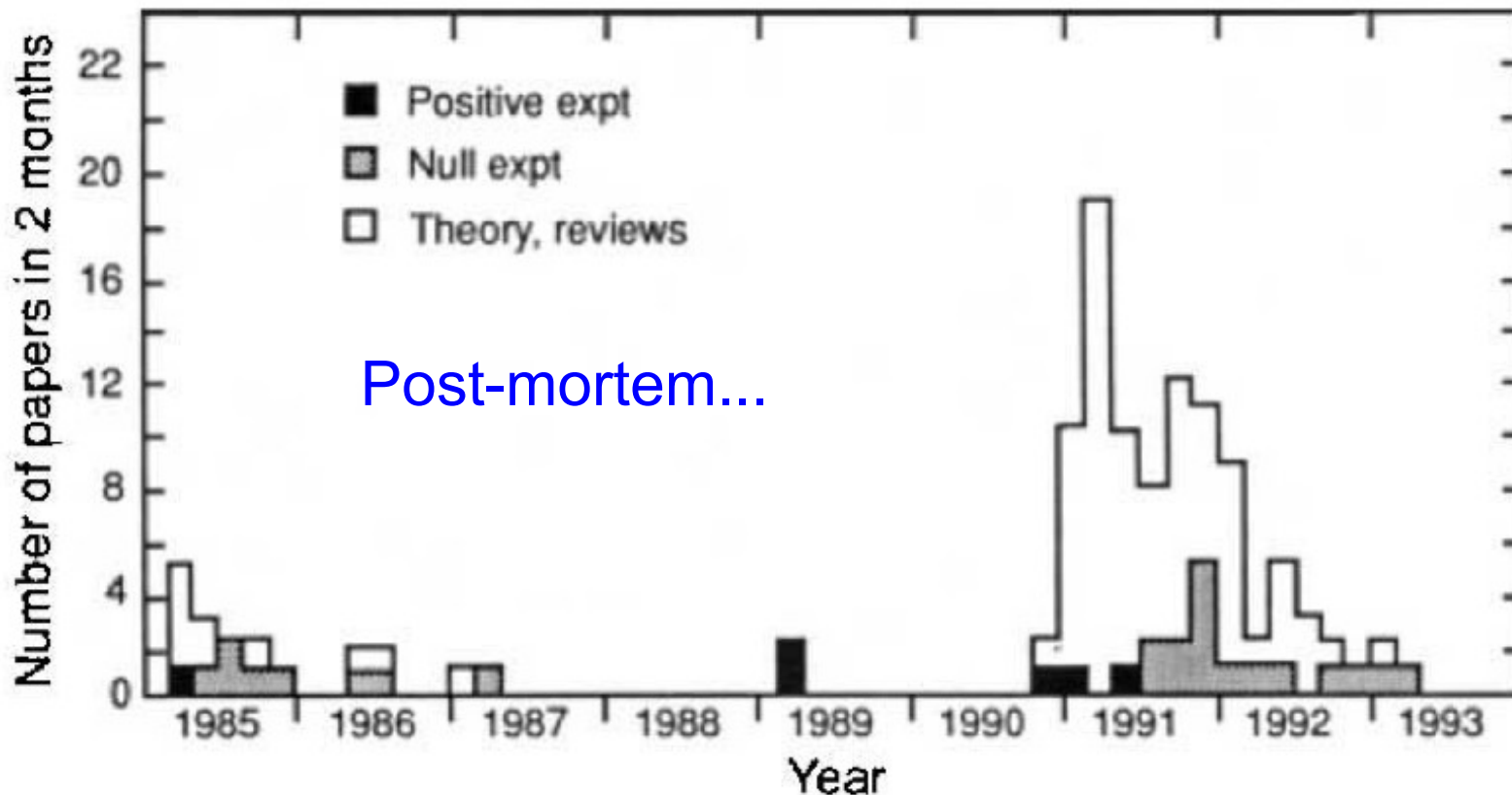


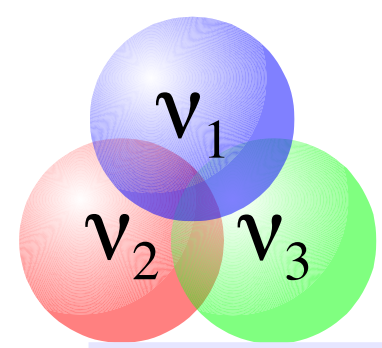


“The kink is dead!”

1993:

Detailed new experiments plus cross-checks of old experiments
→ Consensus that kink was experiment artifact.

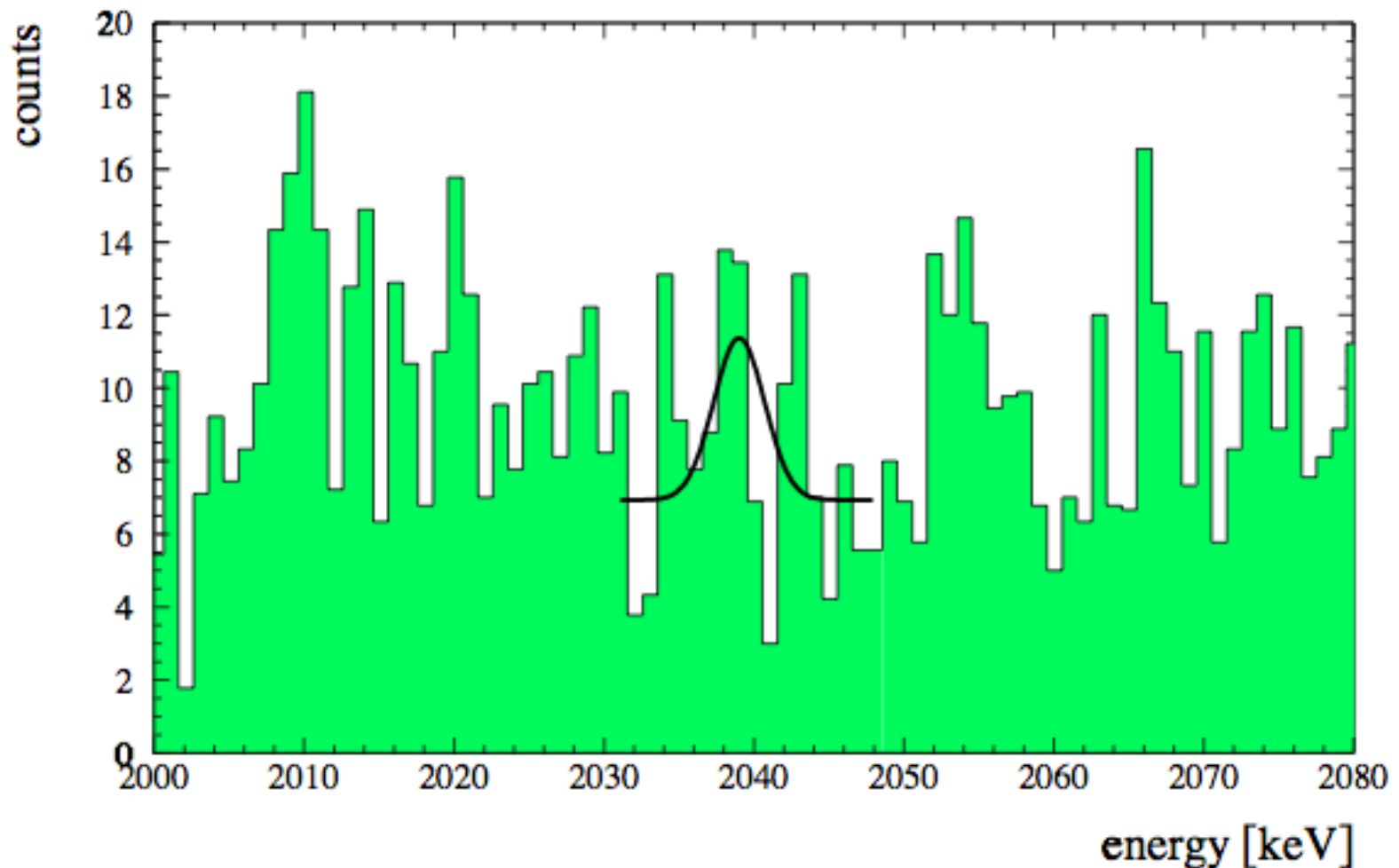


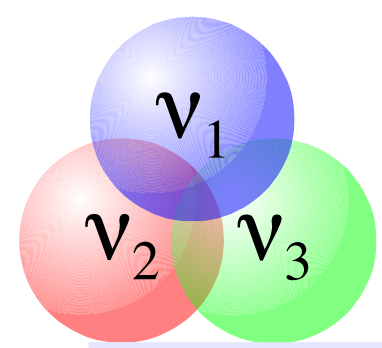


Neutrino Mass?

2001:

Experiment reports positive 'peak' due to neutrino mass.

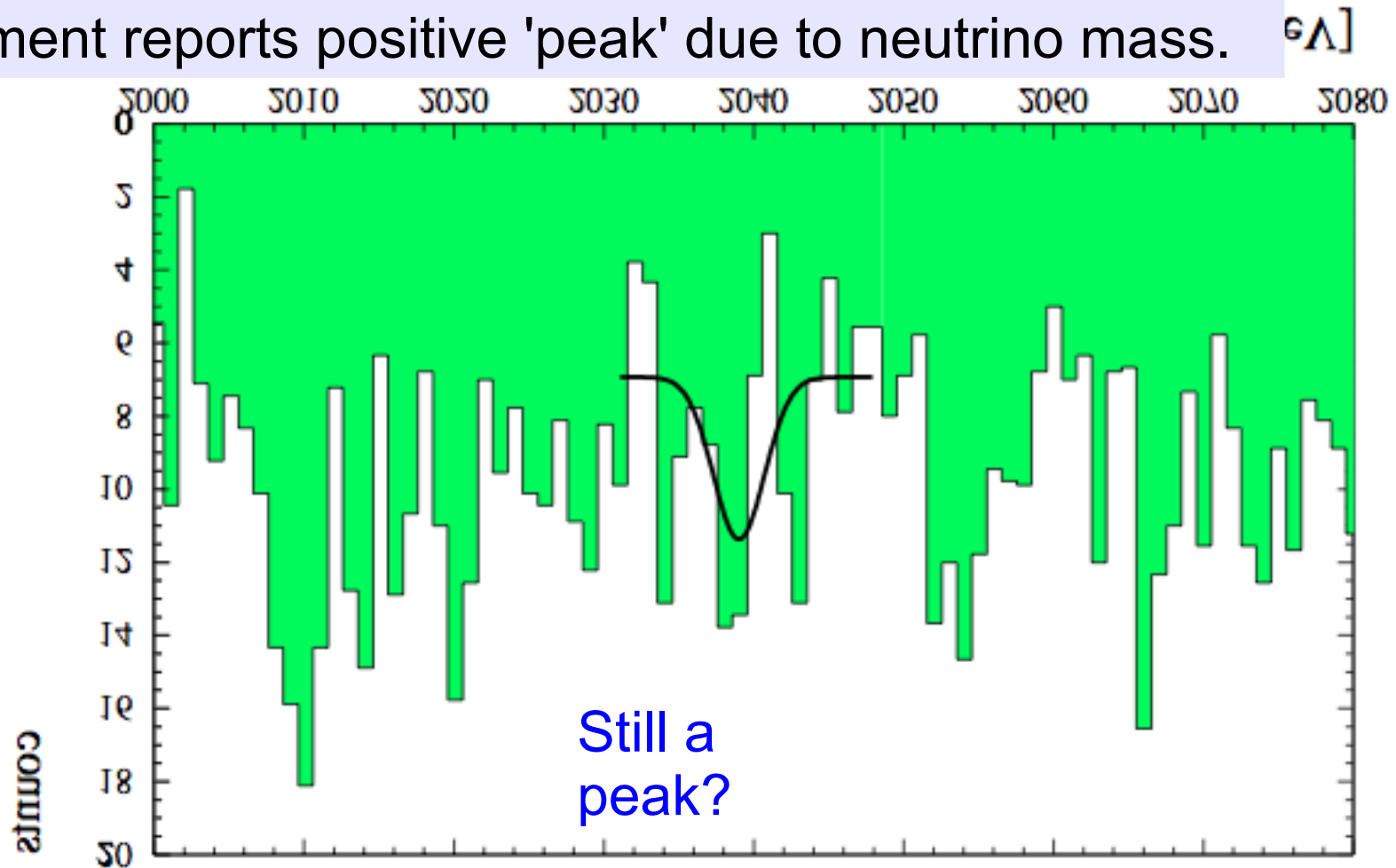




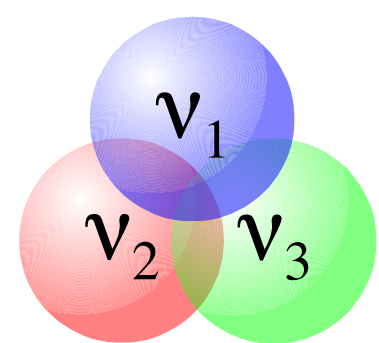
Neutrino Mass?

2001:

Experiment reports positive 'peak' due to neutrino mass.



Jury is still out, but new experiments will soon check...



A Night at the Opera...

Sep. 2011: OPERA experiment reports neutrinos travel faster than light!

The New York Times

OUT THERE

The Trouble With Data That Outpaces a Theory



Elwood H. Smith

By DENNIS OVERBYE
Published: March 26, 2012

The British astrophysicist Arthur S. Eddington once wrote, “No experiment should be believed until it has been confirmed by theory.”

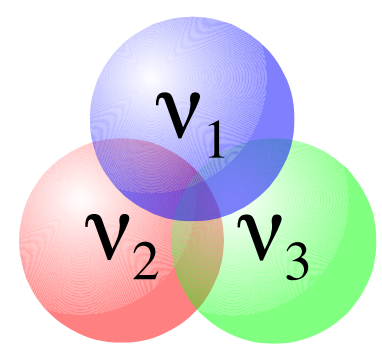
RECOMMEND

TWITTER

Mar. 2012:

Other experiments (ICARUS, Borexino, LVD) do not find faster-than-light ν .

OPERA finds errors in experiment.



Another problem?!

1968: R. Davis measures solar neutrinos.

Step 1:

Fill a tank with 100,000 gallons of cleaning fluid (Clorine).

Step 2:

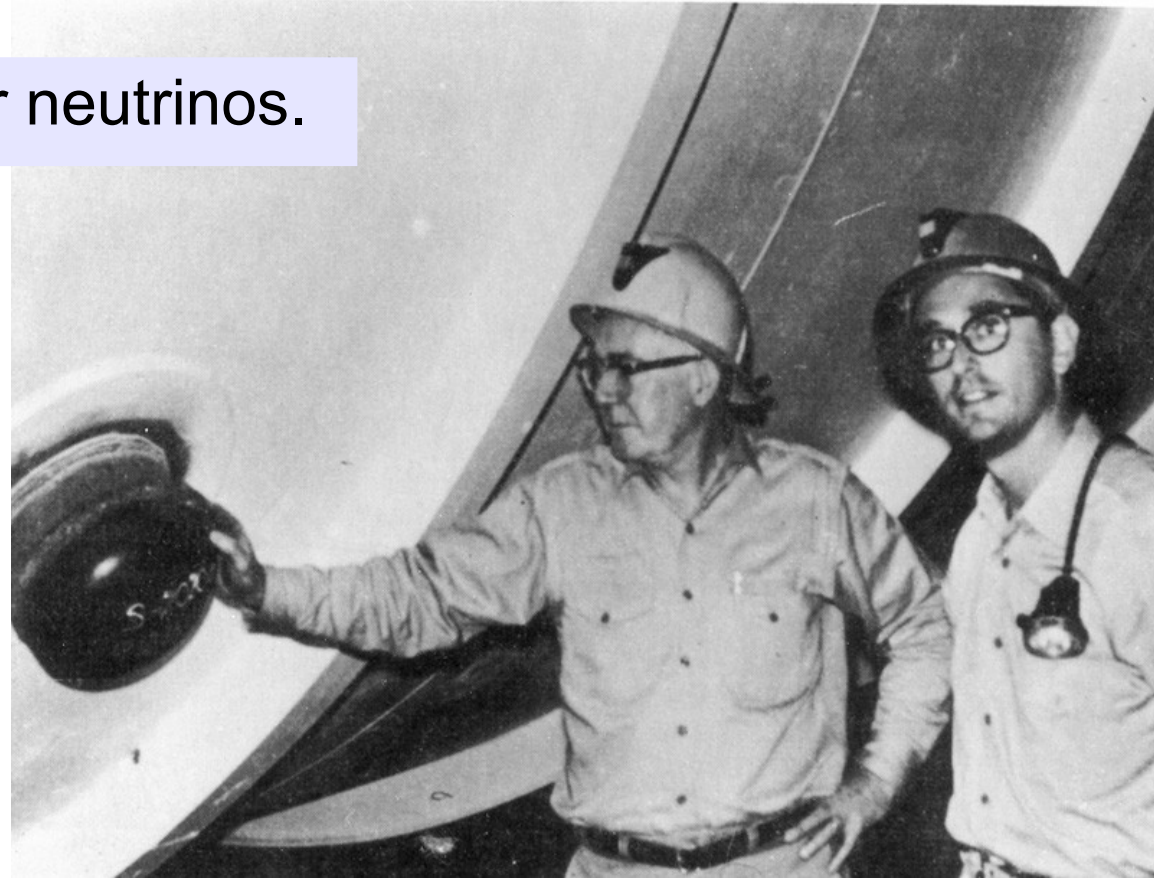
Put it ~1 mile underground.

Step 3:

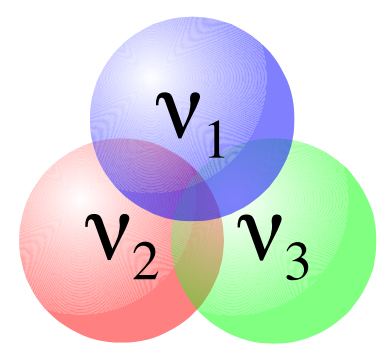
Wait for solar neutrinos to convert a few Cl atoms to Ar.

Step 4:

Take Argon atoms out of tank and count them.



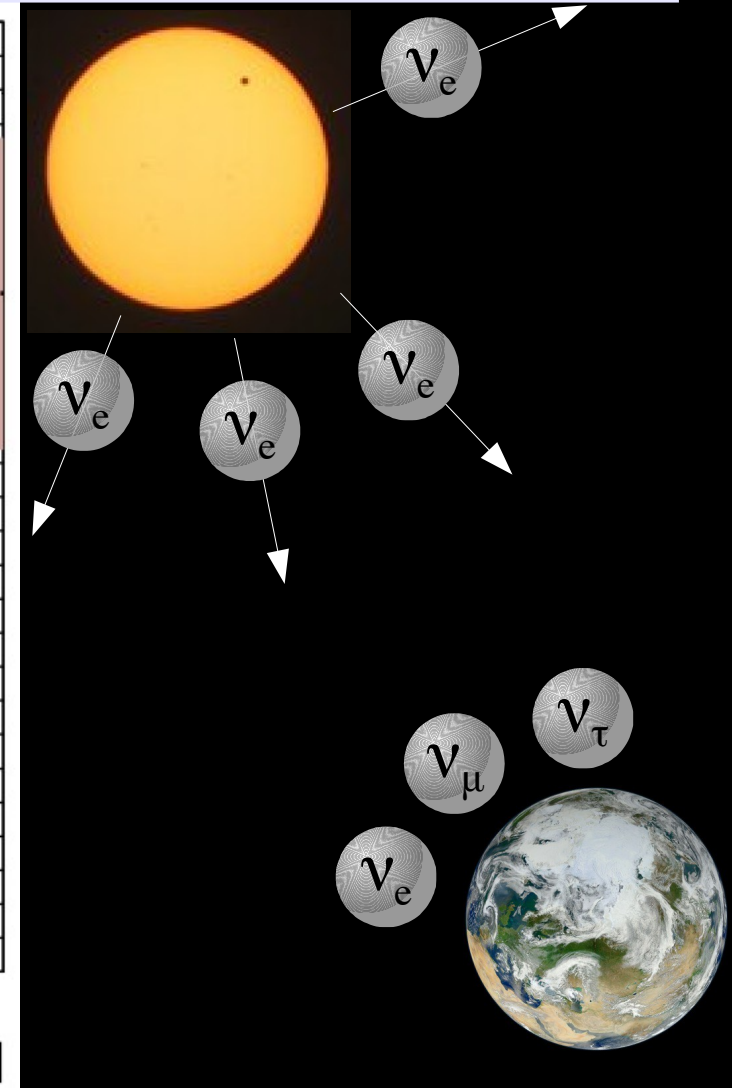
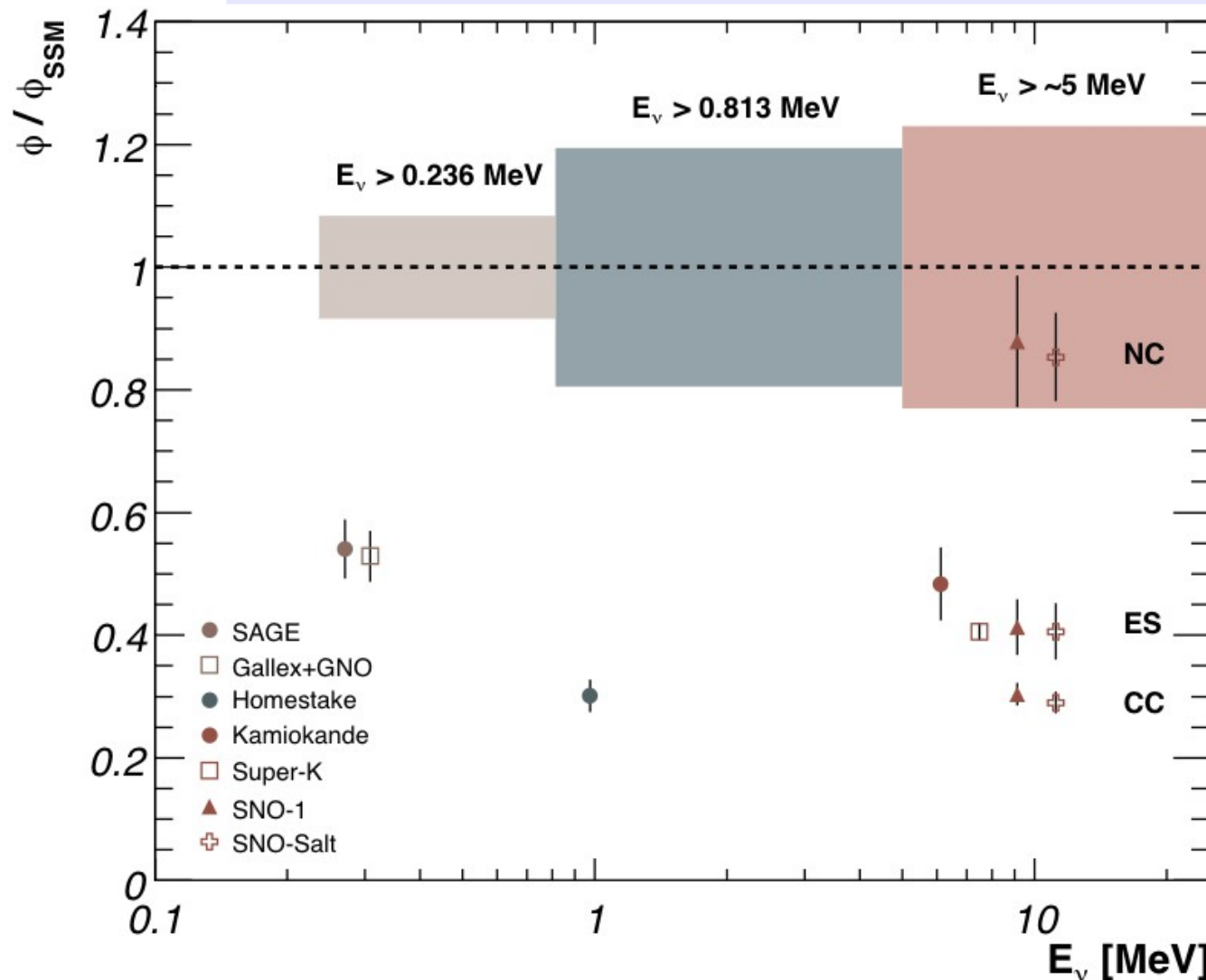
Only found 1/3 of expected neutrinos...

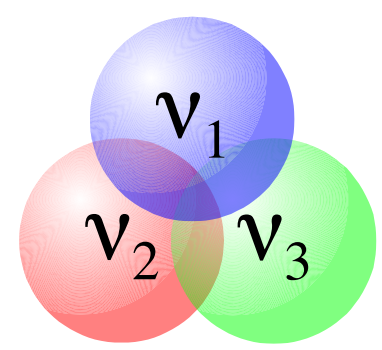


Act 3: Neutrino Oscillation and The Daya Bay Experiment

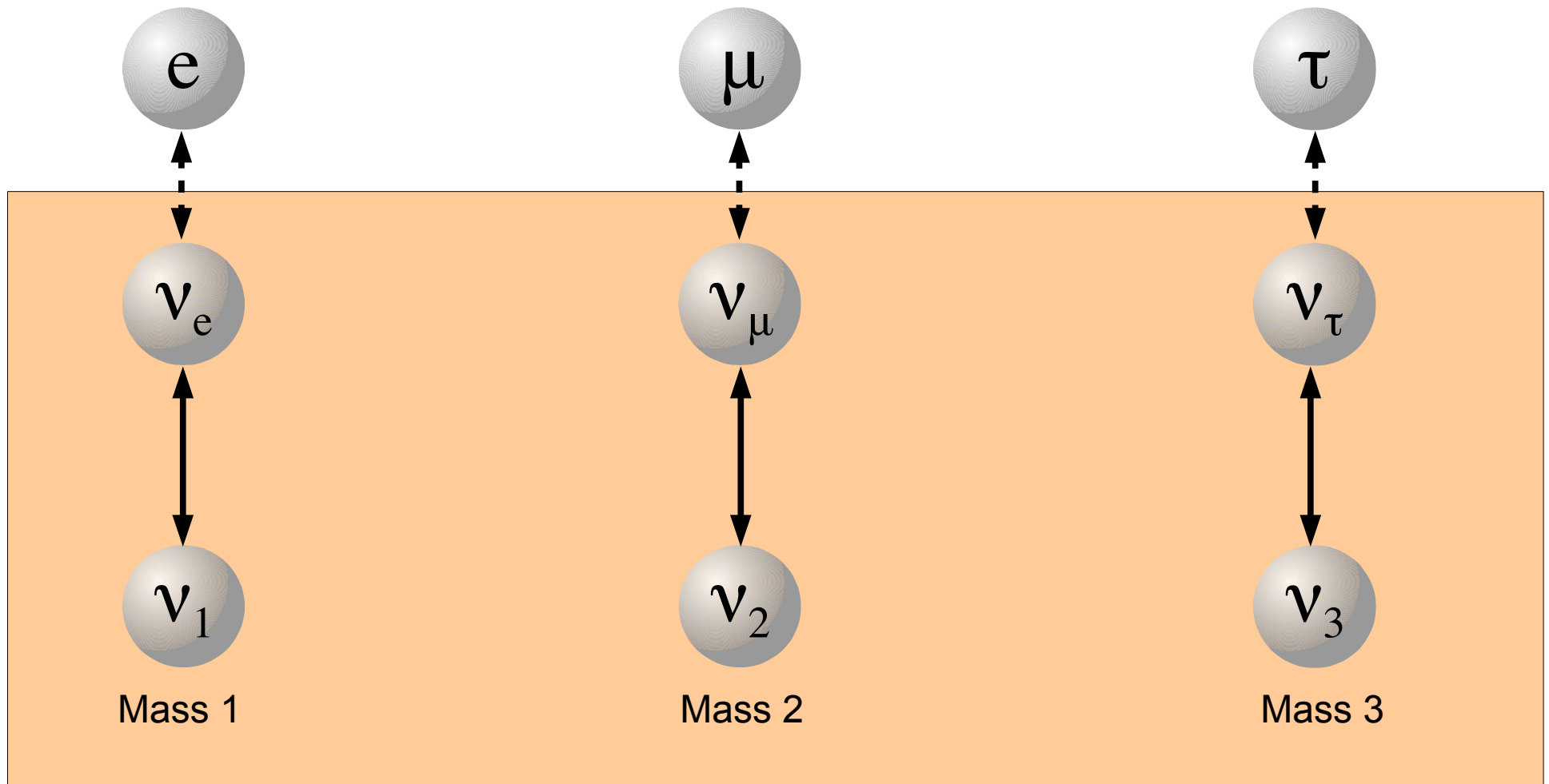
Back to the Sun...

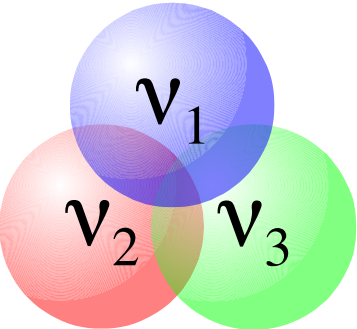
2002: SNO experiment shows solar neutrinos are changing flavor.



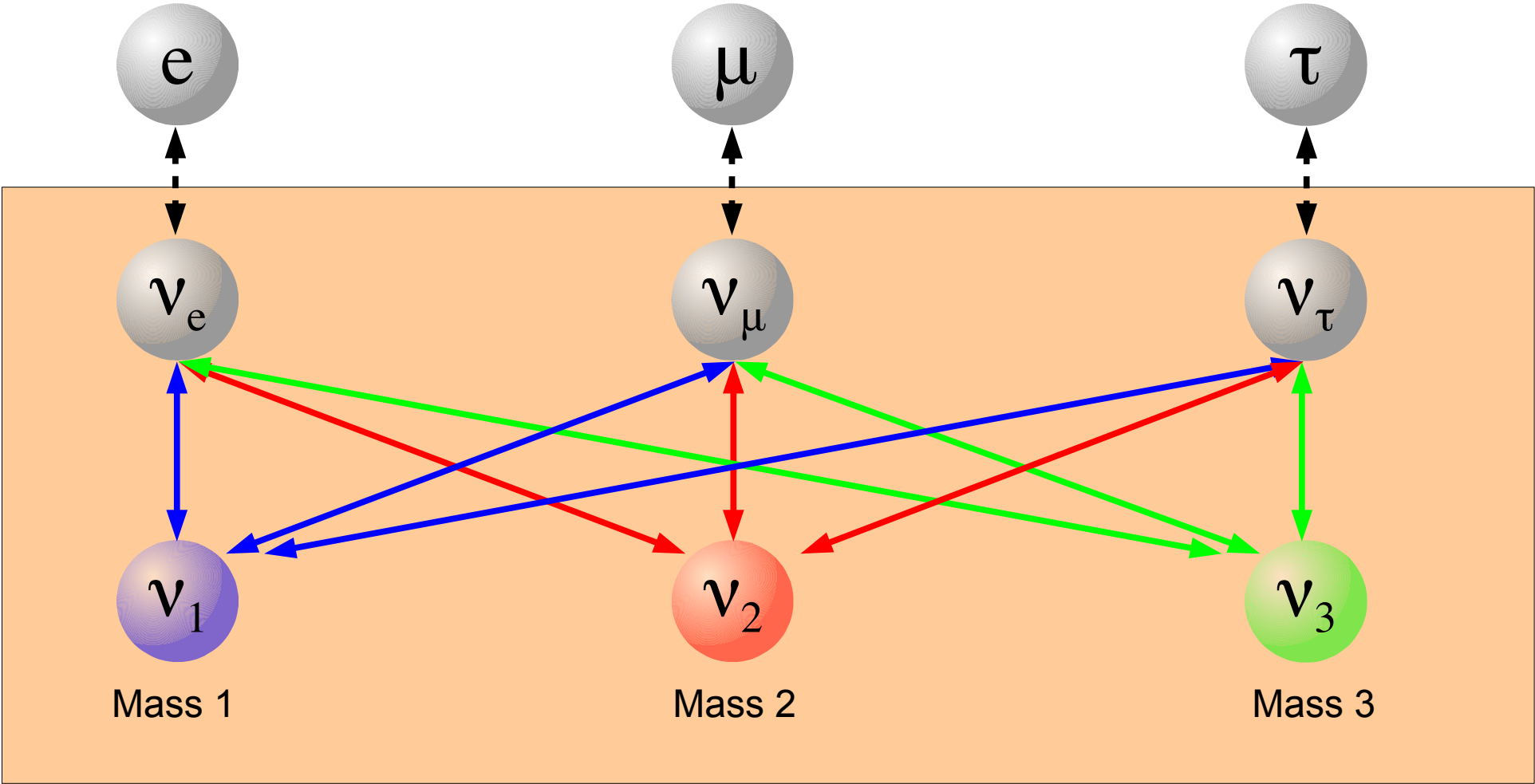


Mixed-up Neutrinos

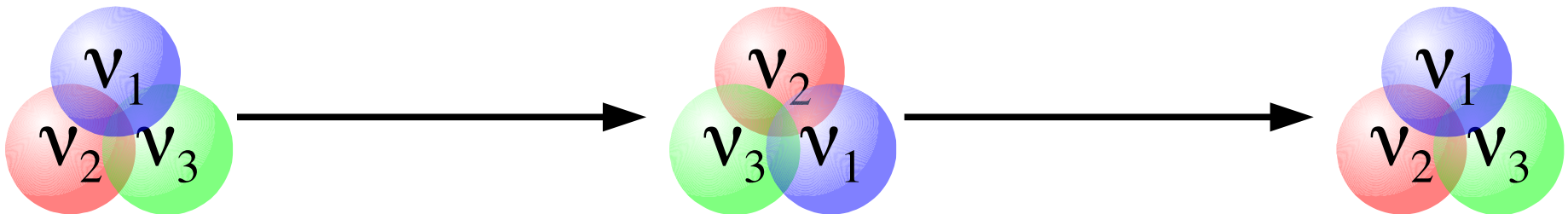
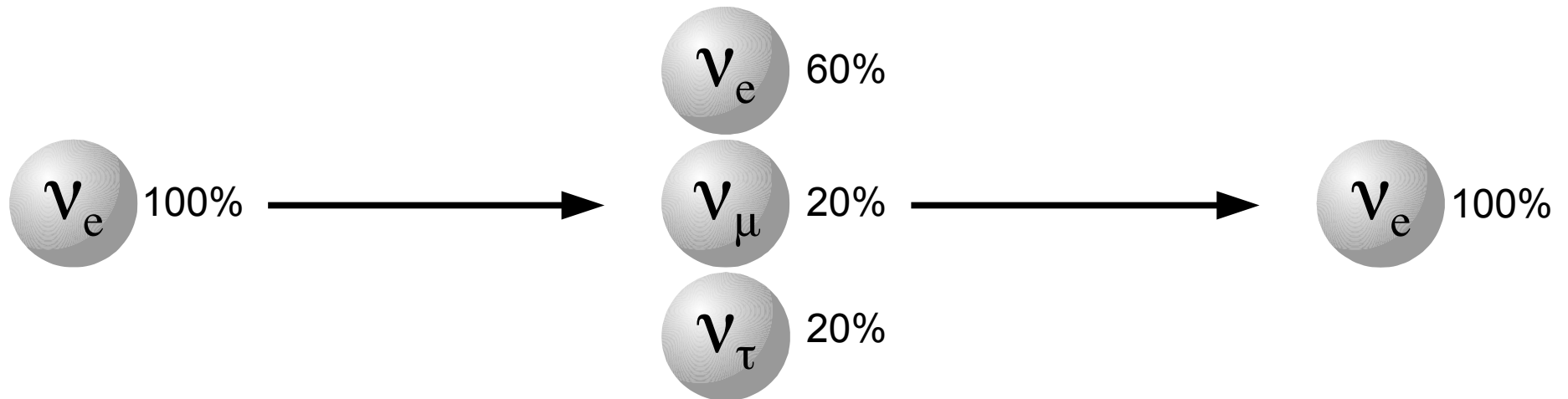
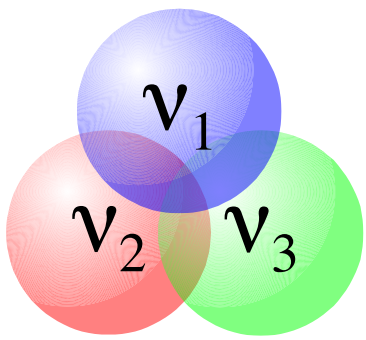


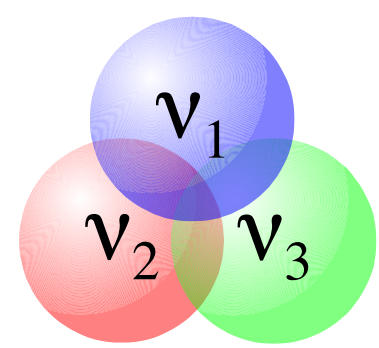


Mixed-up Neutrinos



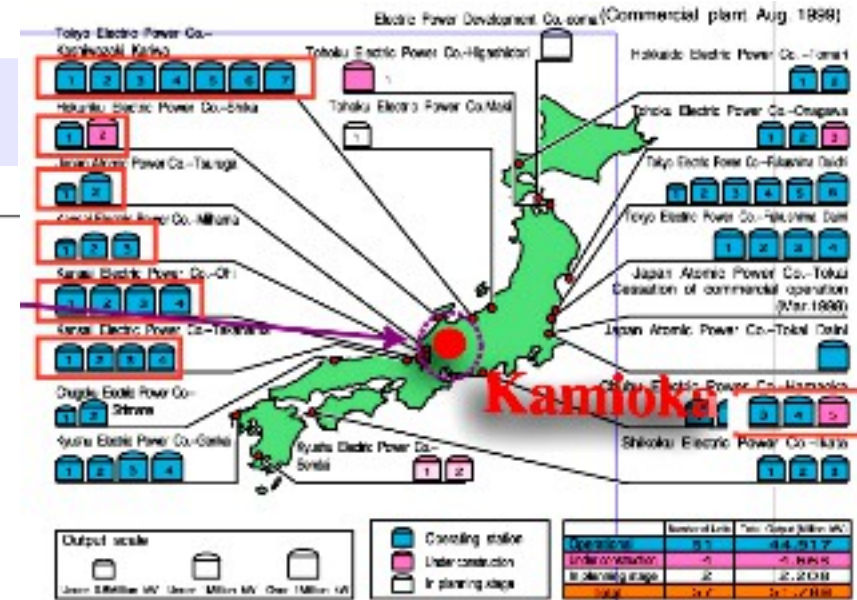
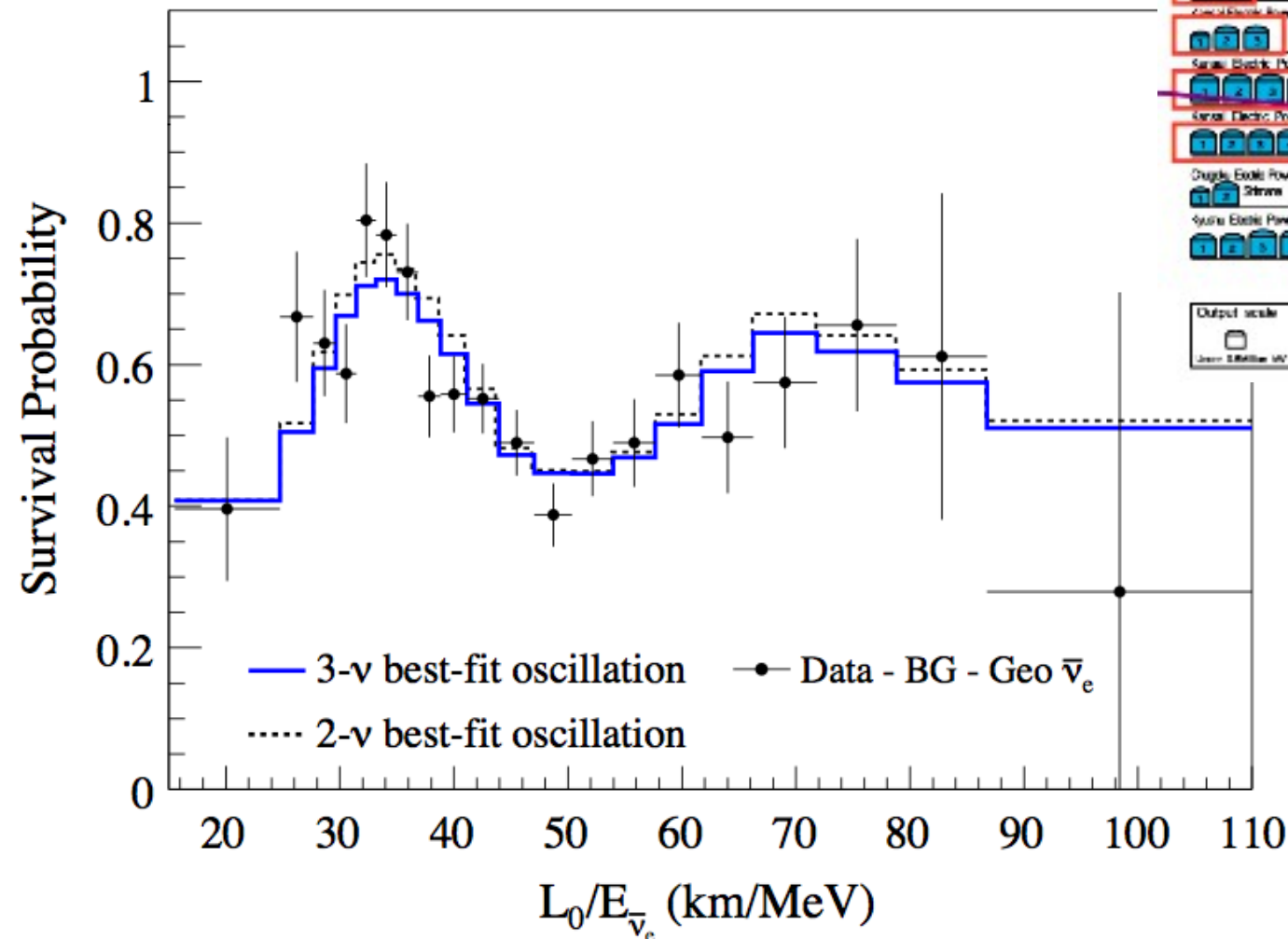
Neutrino Oscillation

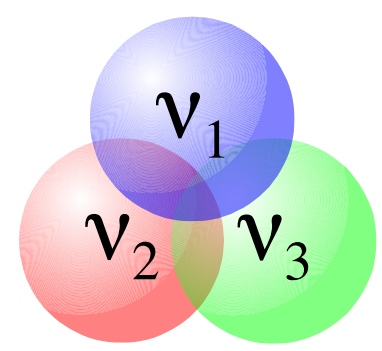




Neutrinos do Oscillate!

2005: KamLAND shows signal of oscillation!





θ -what?

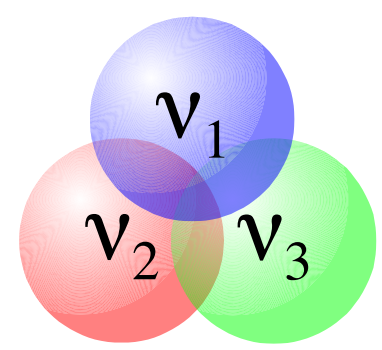
Amount of oscillation is described using three numbers:

$$\theta_{12} \sim 35^\circ$$

$$\theta_{23} \sim 45^\circ$$

$$\theta_{13} \sim ?$$

Nature chooses the values, we must measure by experiment.

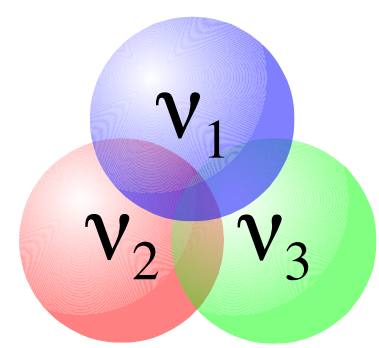


Neutrino Hunting in China

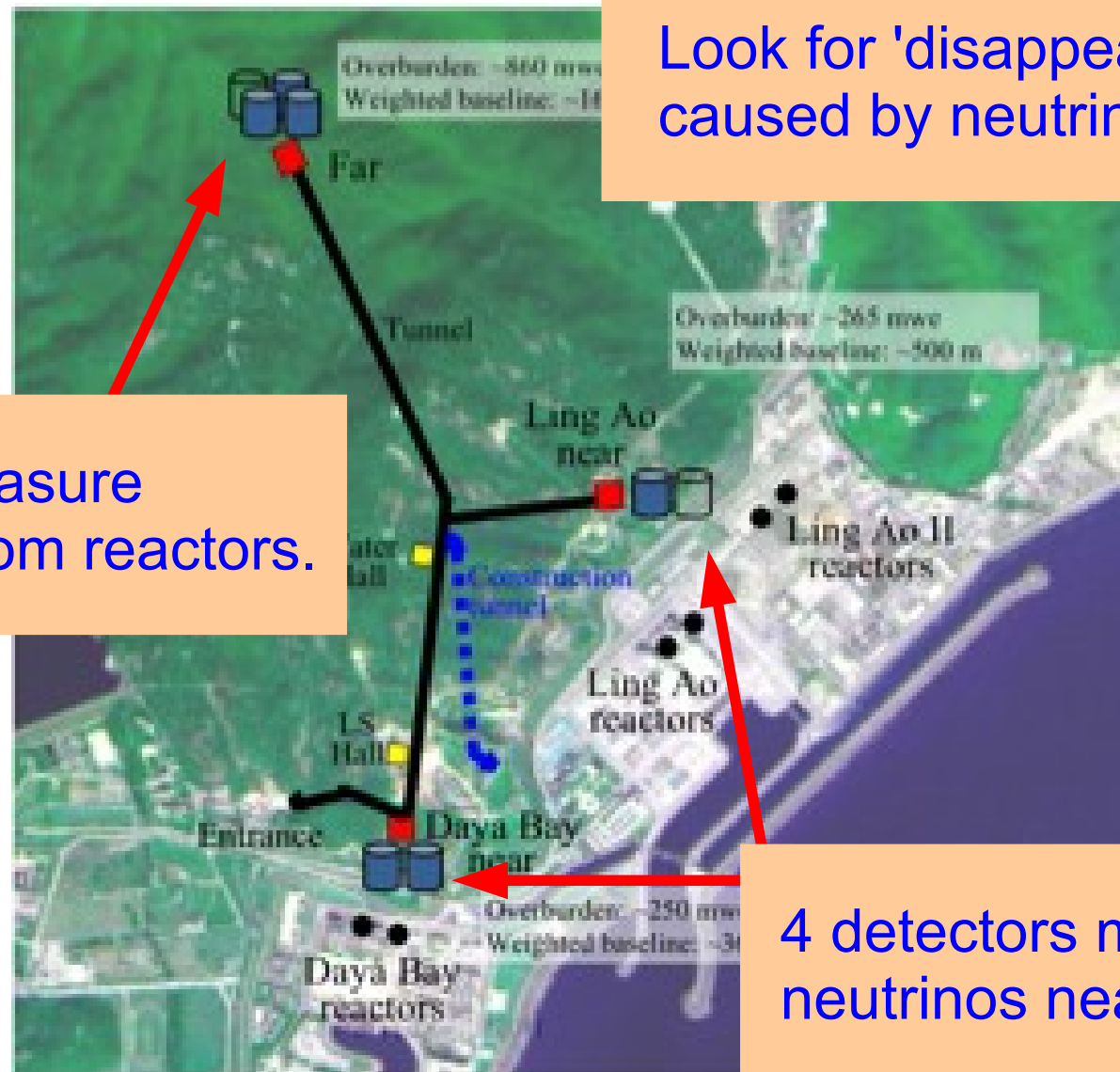
Three Pairs of Nuclear Power Reactors → Lots of Neutrinos!



Nearby Mountains → Good place to stick a detector!



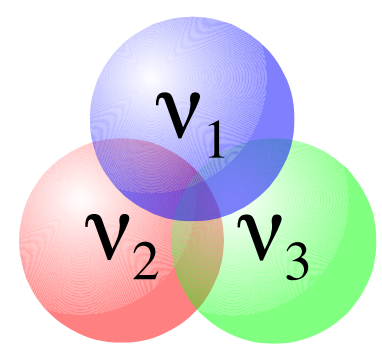
A Simple Plan...



Look for 'disappearance' caused by neutrino oscillation.

4 detectors measure neutrinos far from reactors.

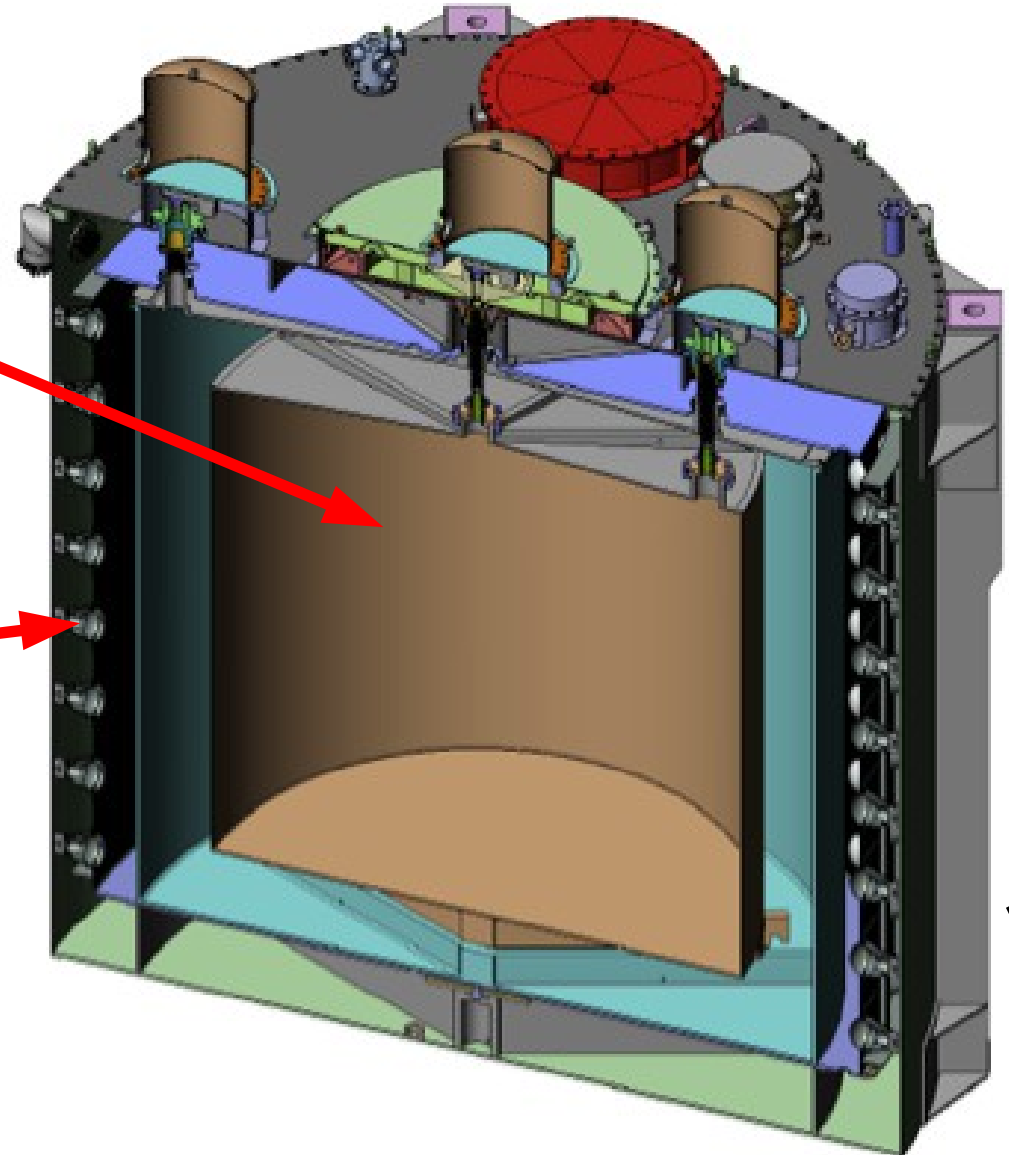
4 detectors measure neutrinos near to reactors.

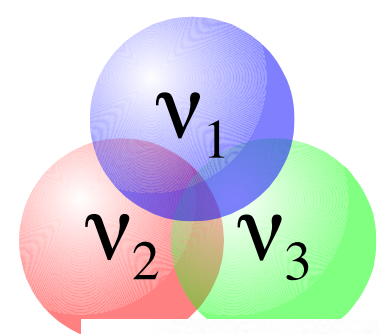


Bigger Target = More Neutrinos

20 tons of 'liquid scintillator'
→ neutrino target

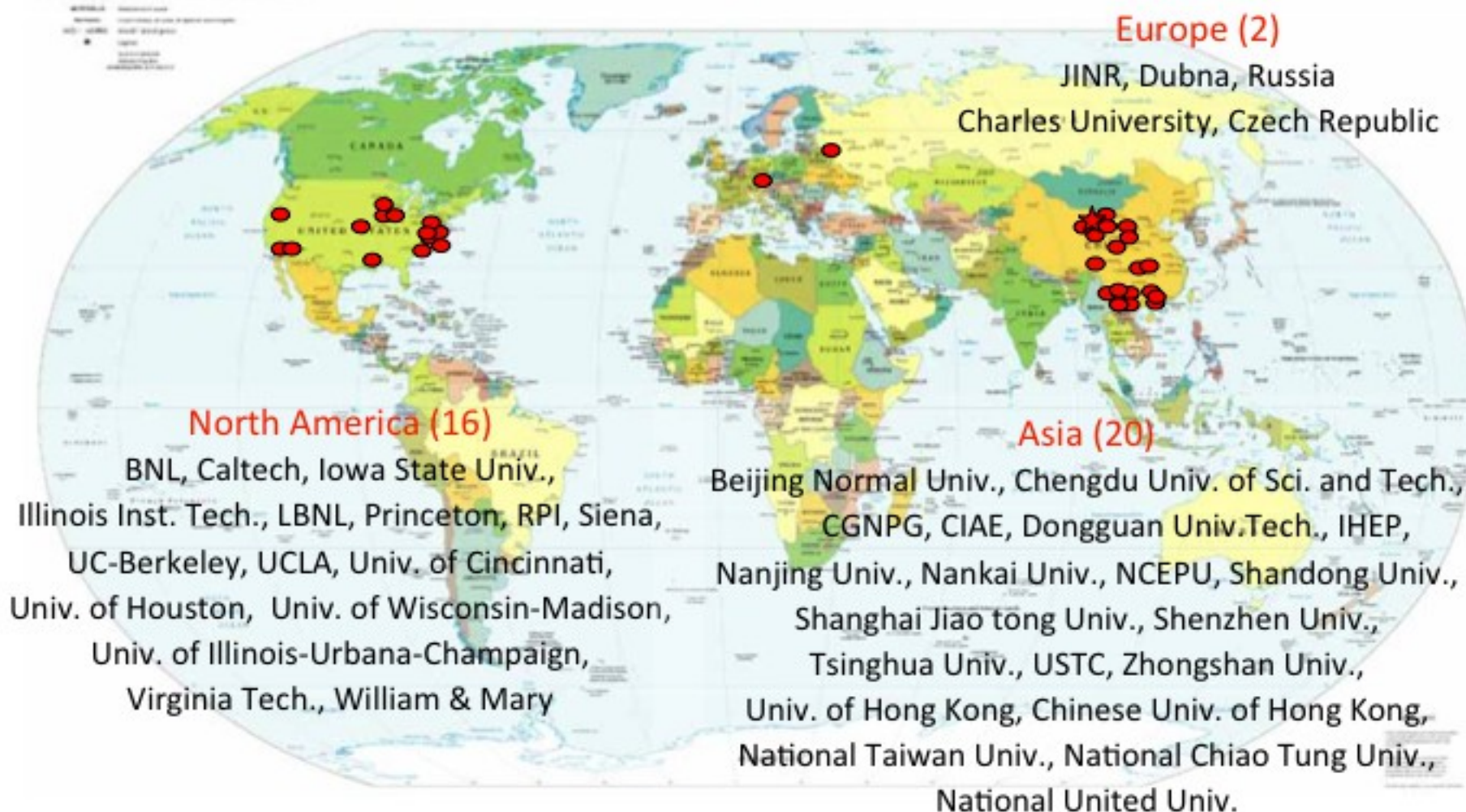
~200 electric 'eyes' look for
small flashes of light.



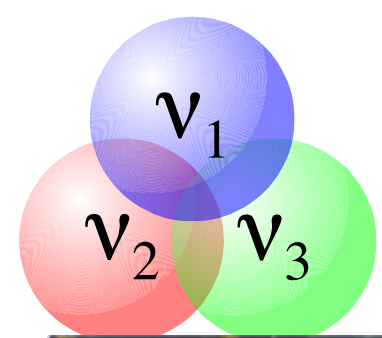


Daya Bay Collaboration

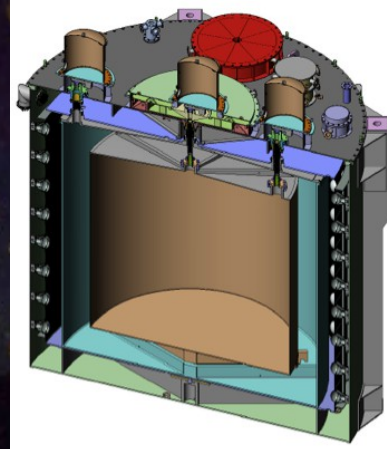
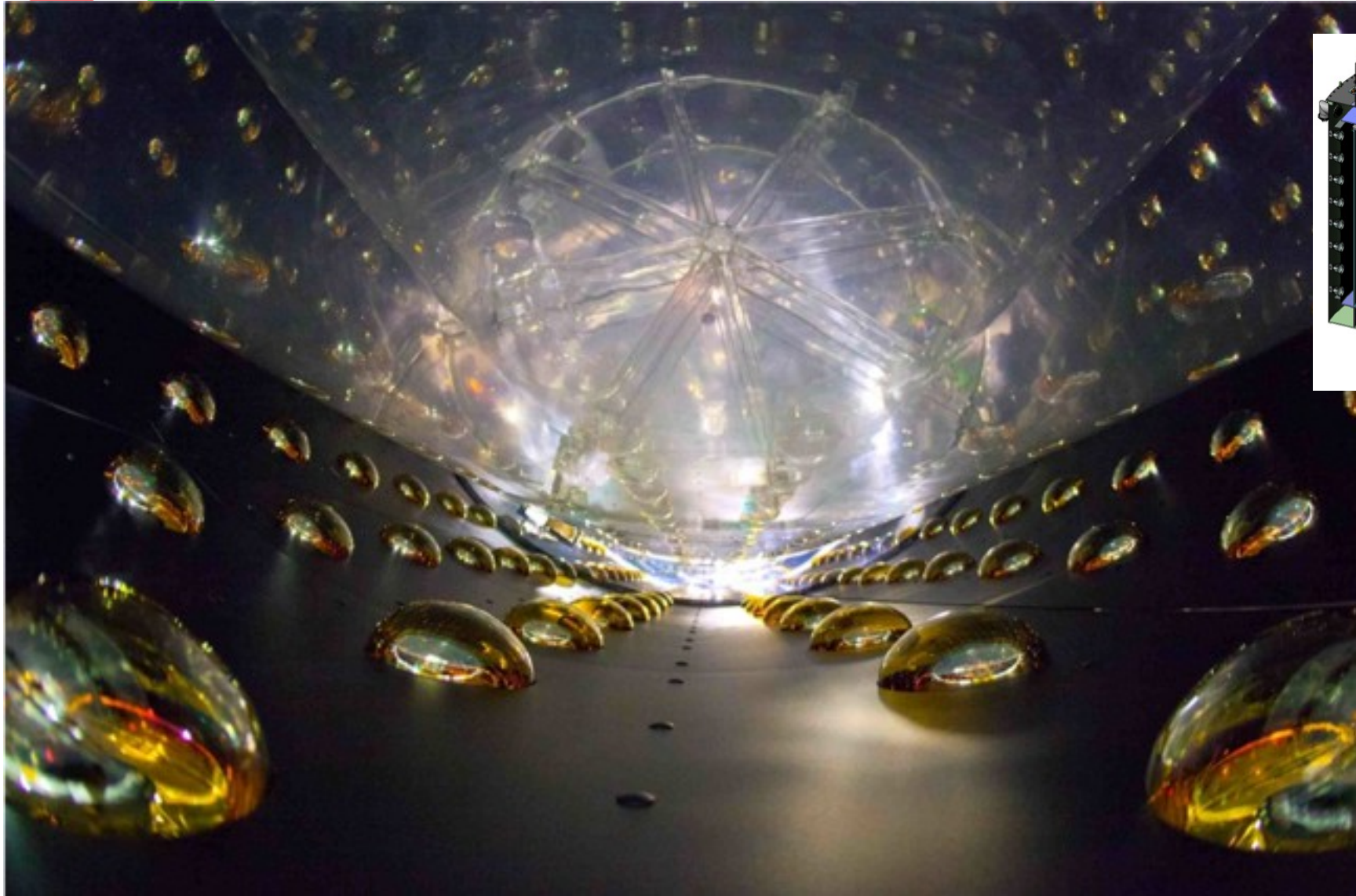
Political Map of the World, June 1999

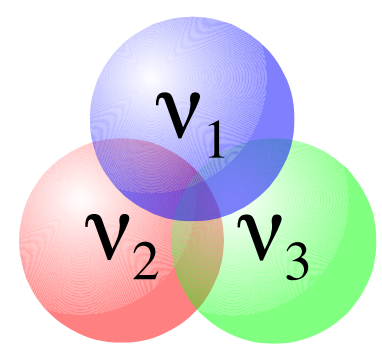


~230 Collaborators

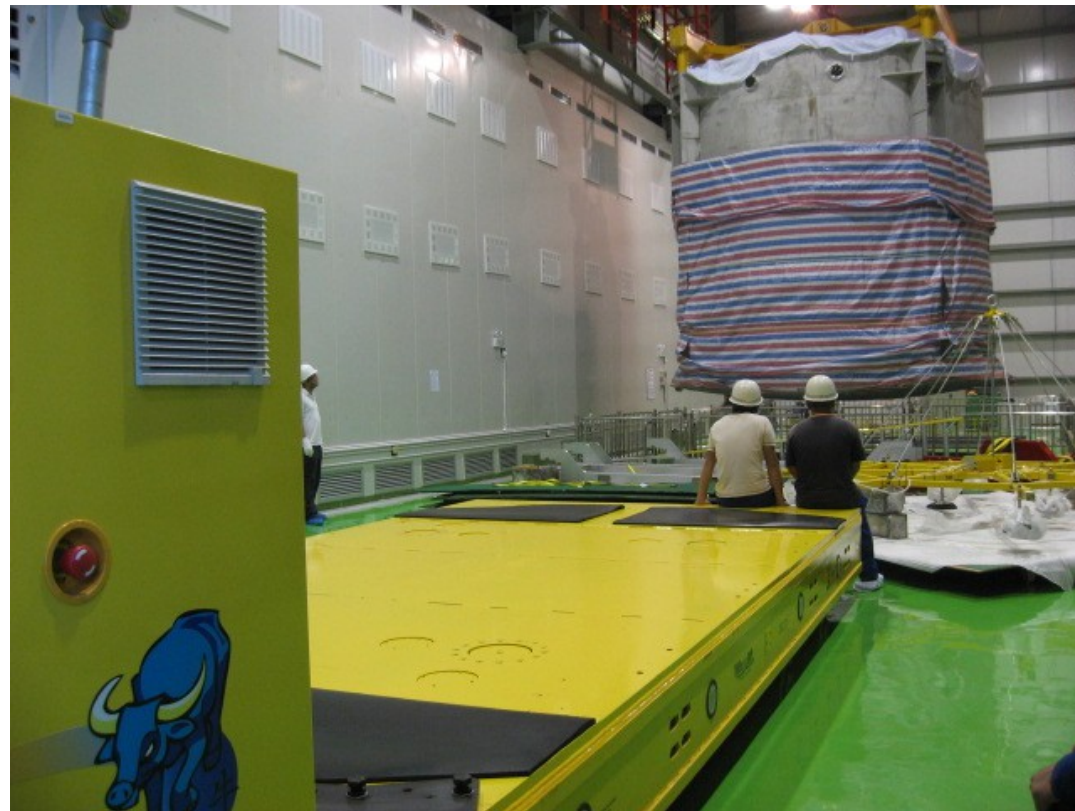


From the inside





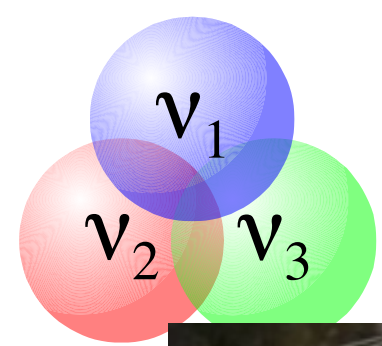
On the road



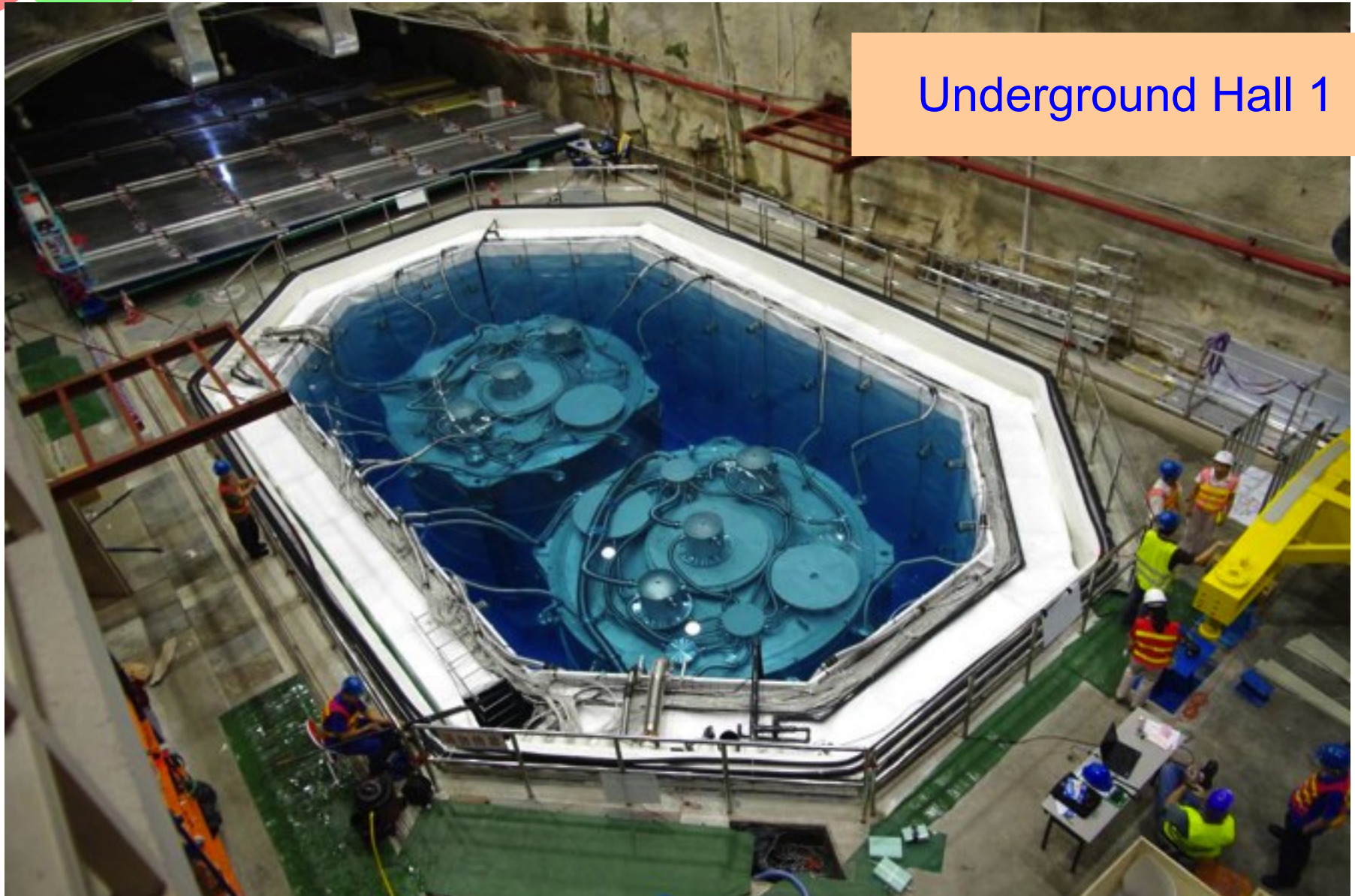
← Lift detector out of assembly pit

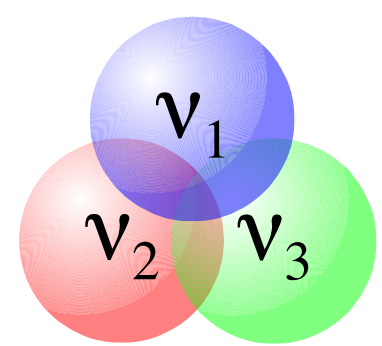


Transport into mine using specialized vehicle →

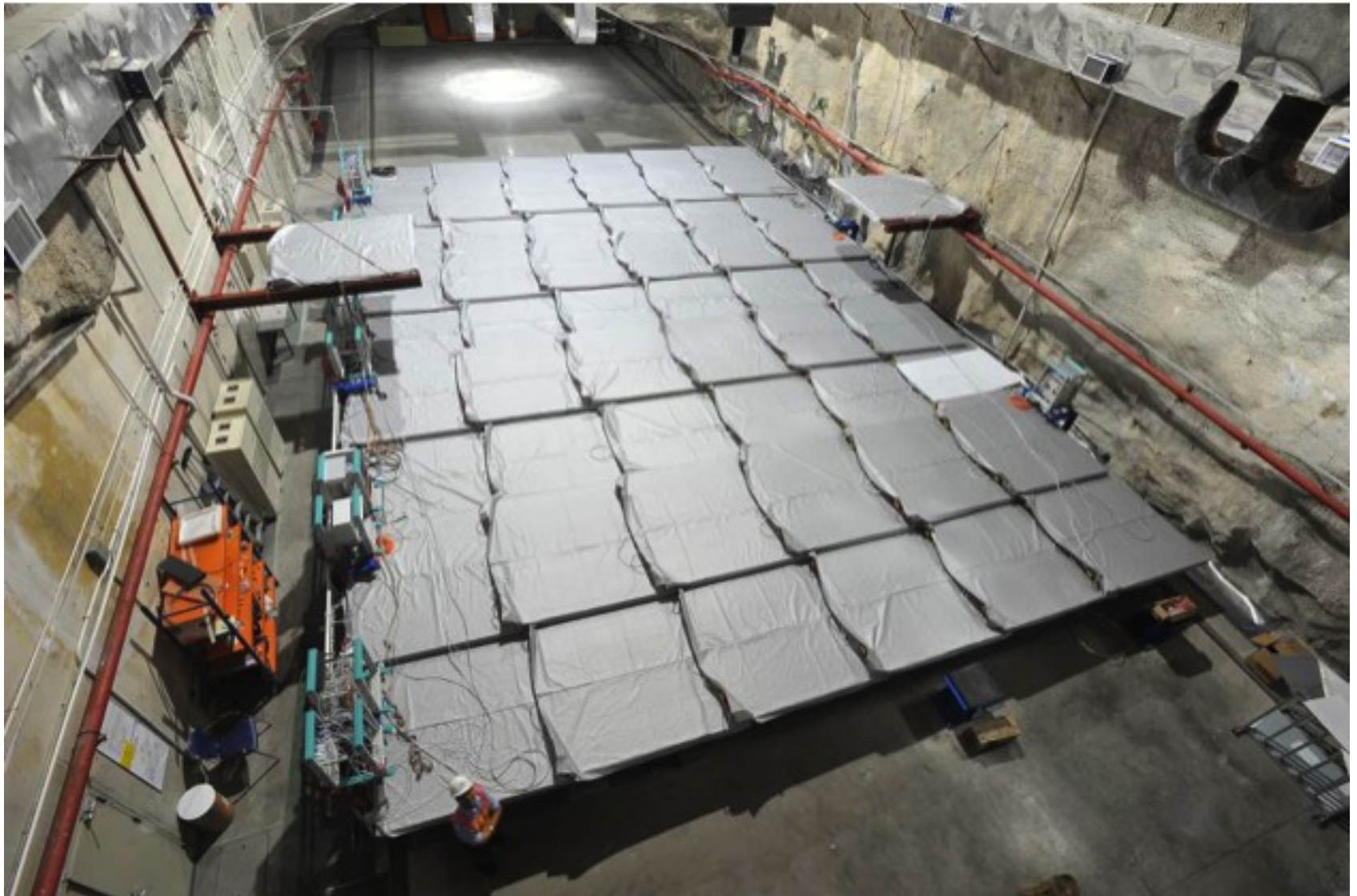


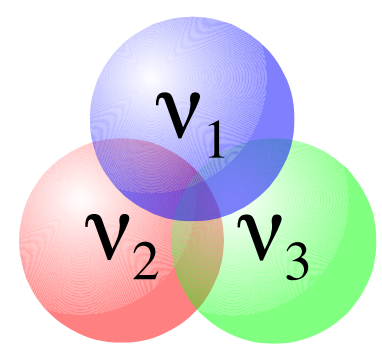
Underwater





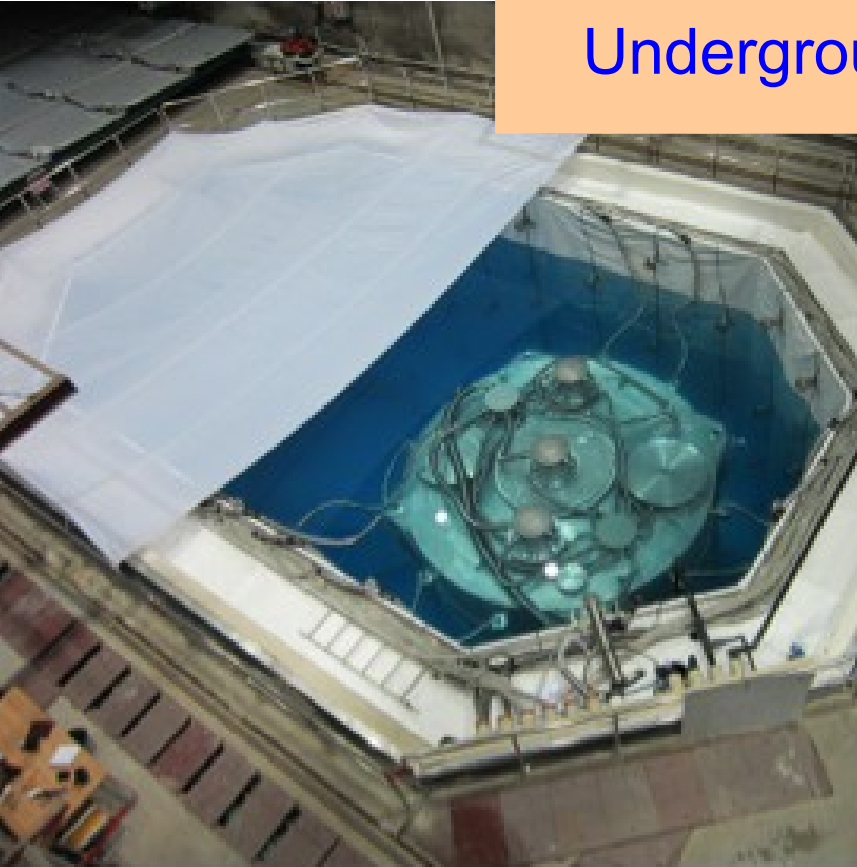
Ready to go...





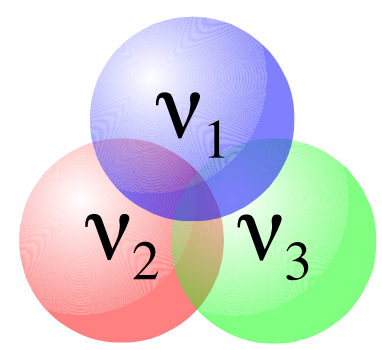
Detectors everywhere

Underground Hall 2



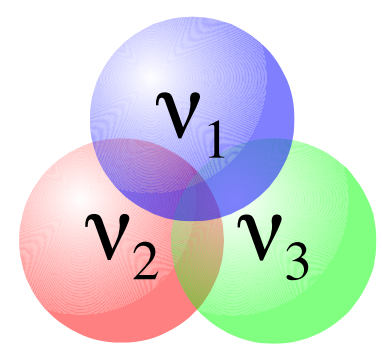
Underground Hall 3



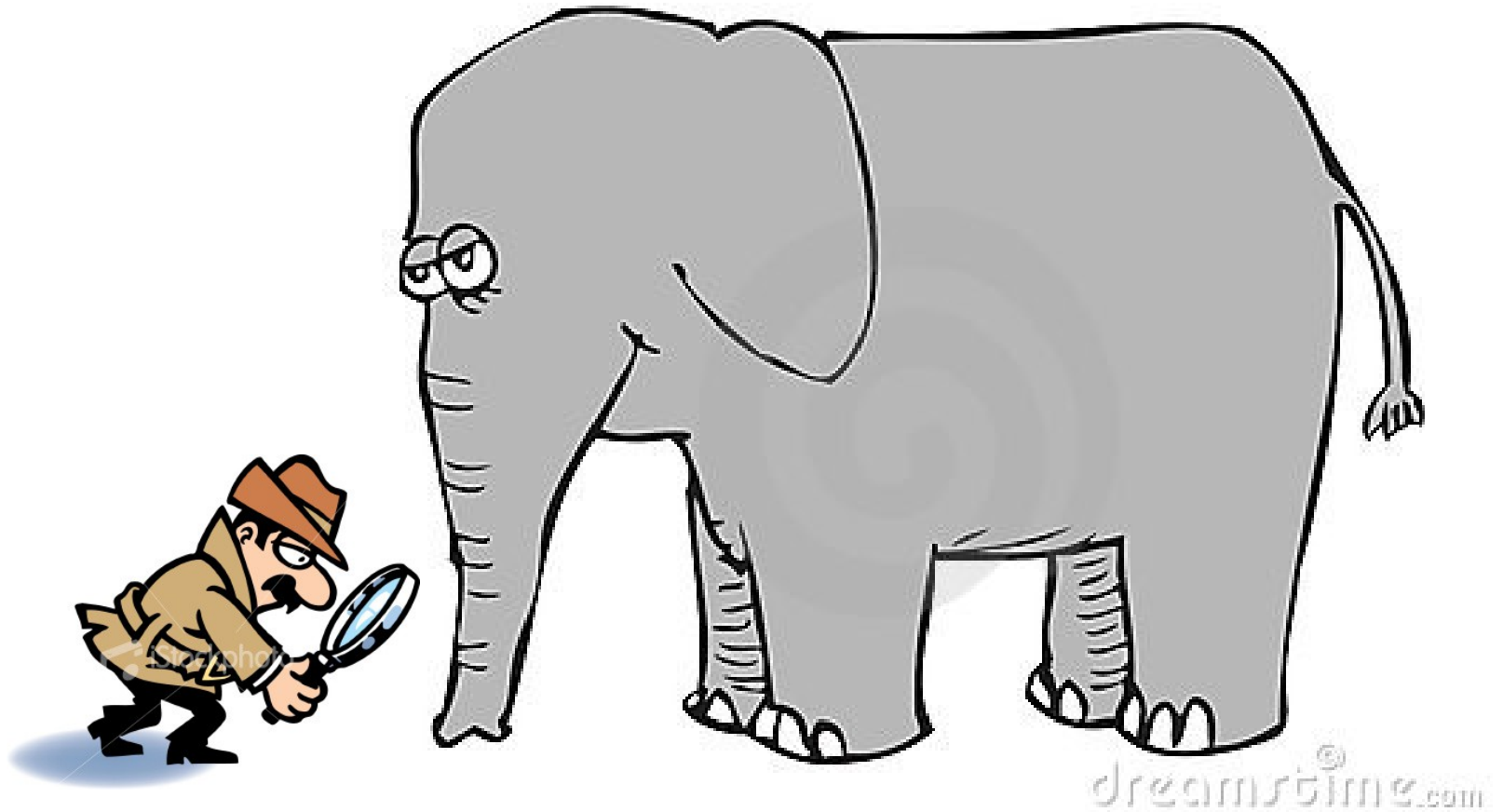


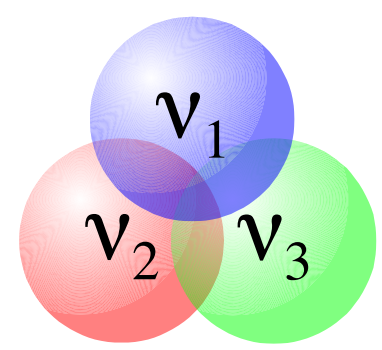
How small is θ_{13} ?



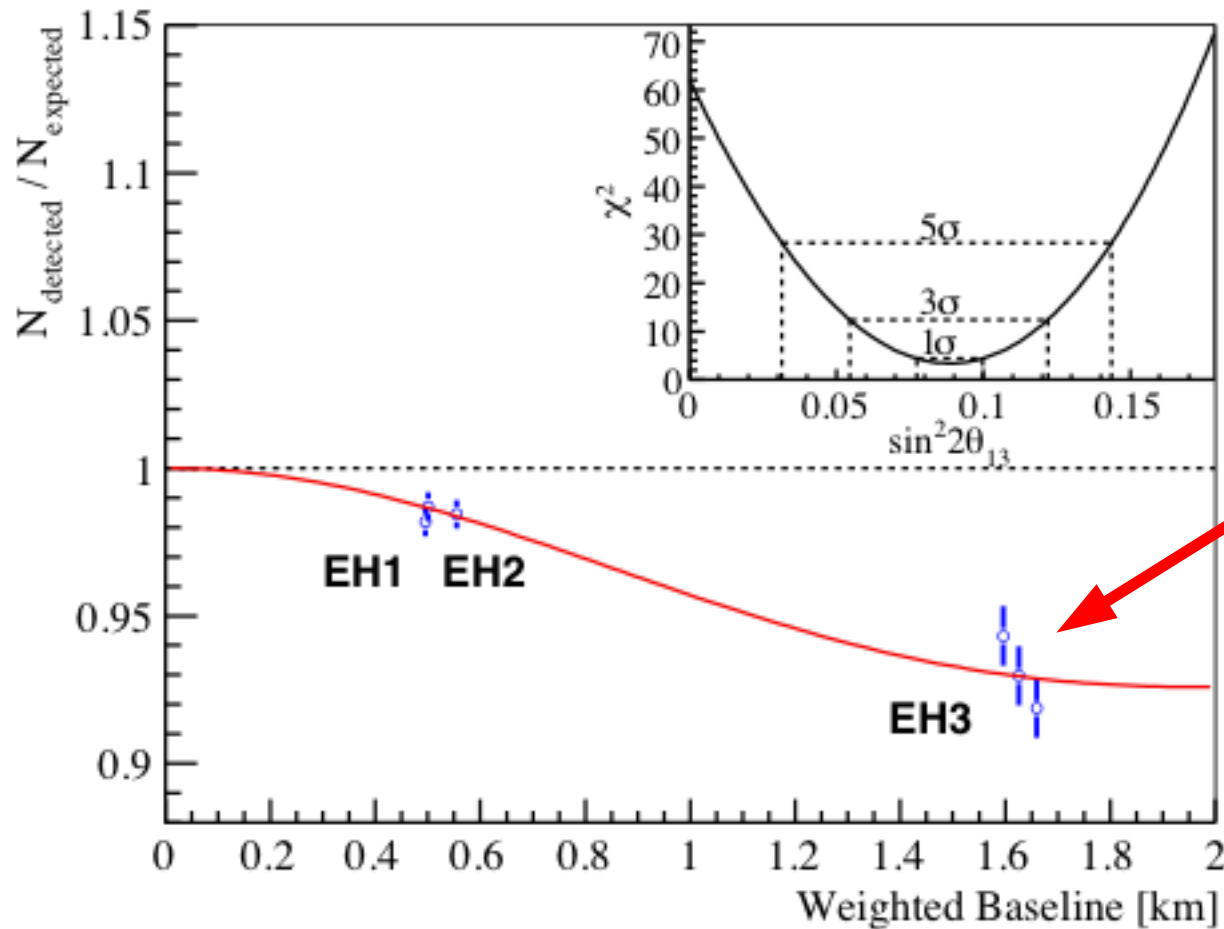


How small is θ_{13} ?



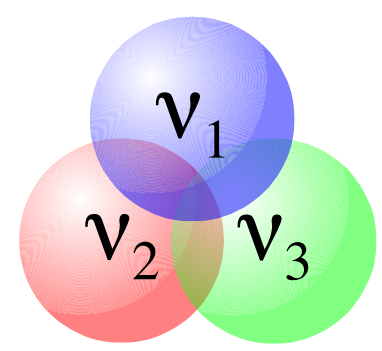


Obvious!

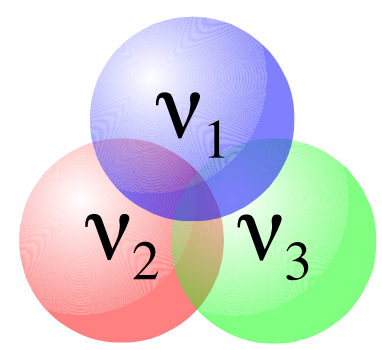


Far detectors see clear neutrino 'disappearance'!

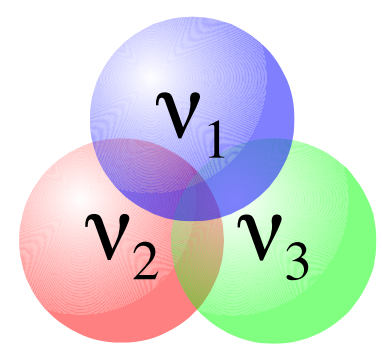
$$\sin^2 2\theta_{13} = 0.089 \pm 0.010 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.005 \text{ (syst)}$$



Act 4: More trouble on the horizon...

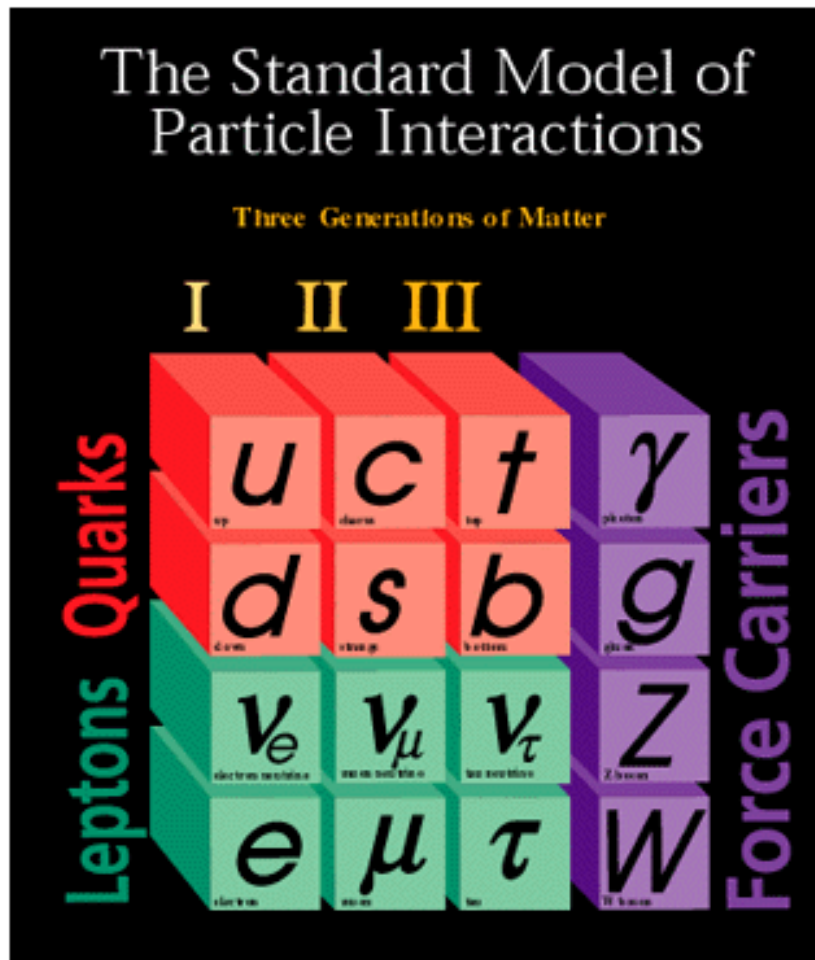


**Neutrinos oscillate...
so what?**



Broken Laws...

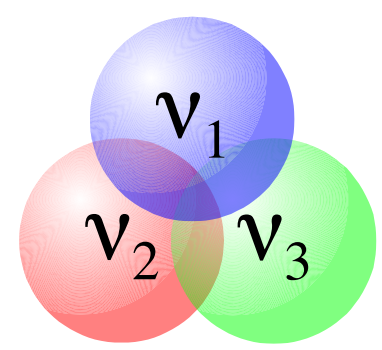
Flavor is not conserved.



Number of electron, muon, tau particles can change...

... but sum is still conserved:

$$l_e + l_\mu + l_\tau = \text{constant}$$



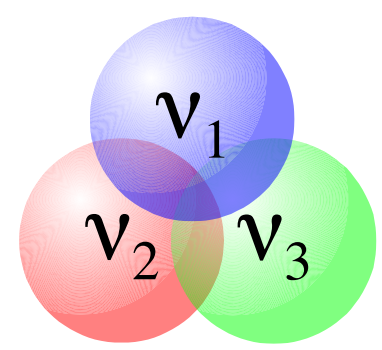
Yes, they have mass...

More mass in neutrinos than all stars and galaxies?

- Stars and galaxies are only ~0.5%
- Neutrinos are ~0.1–1.5%
- Rest of ordinary matter (electrons, protons & neutrons) are 4.4%
- Dark Matter 23%
- Dark Energy 73%
- Anti-Matter 0%
- Dark Field ~10⁶²%??



Itoshi Murayama

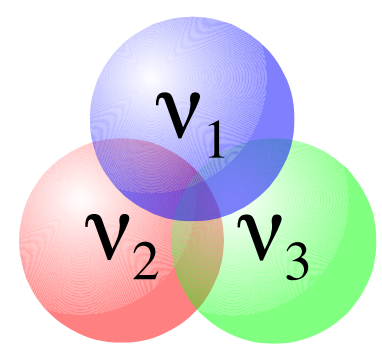


Balance Sheet Trouble

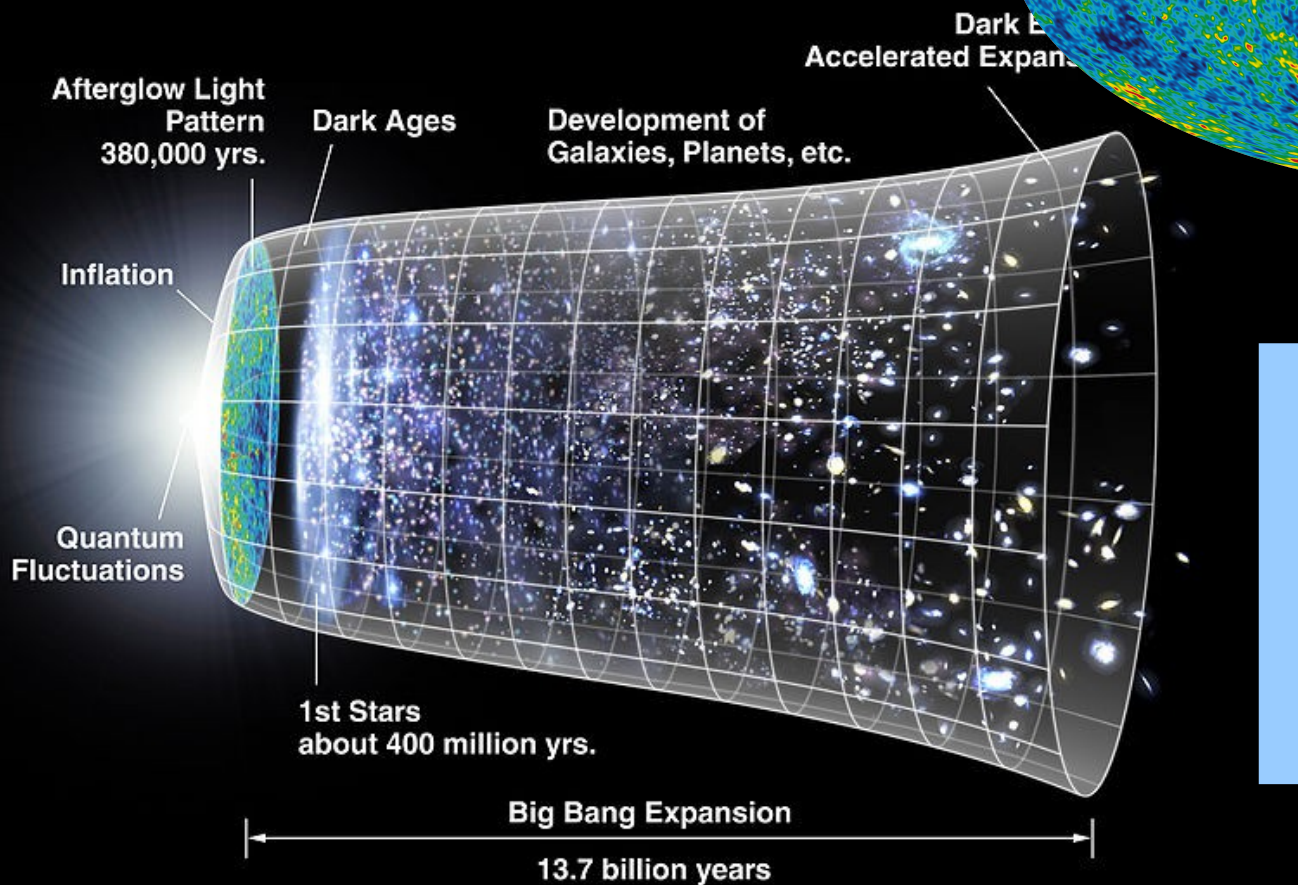
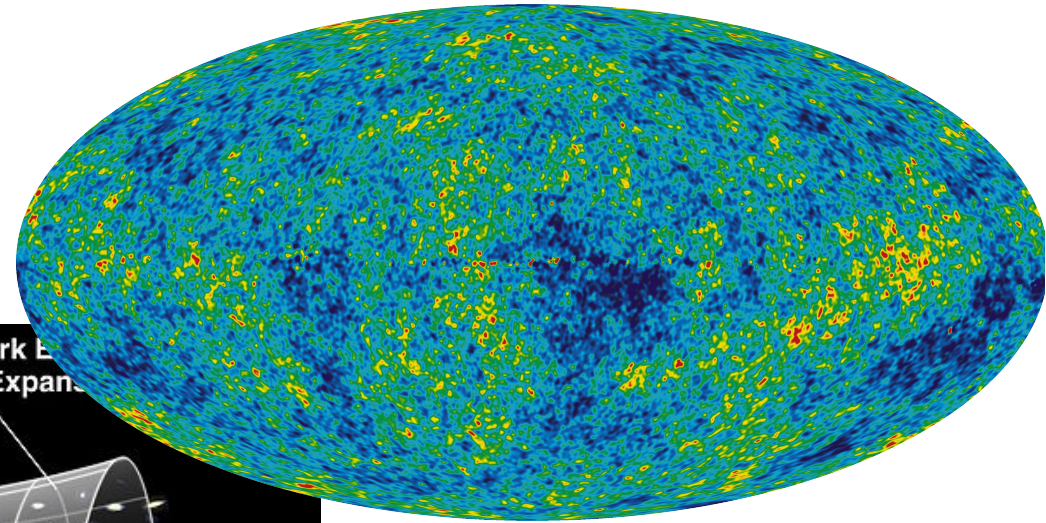
**Can neutrinos explain
lack of antimatter?**

**Try to measure by shooting
neutrinos across the US.**





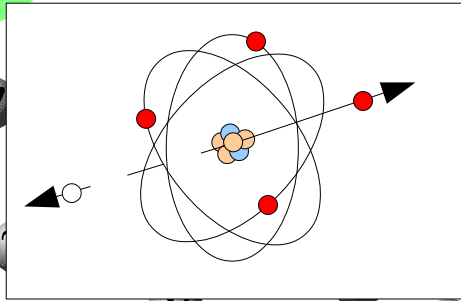
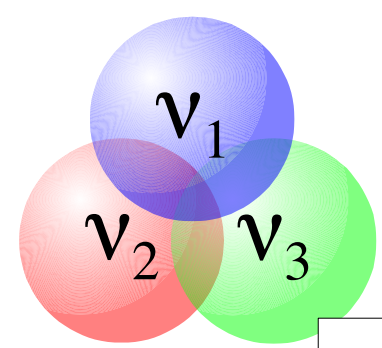
Big Bang Trouble



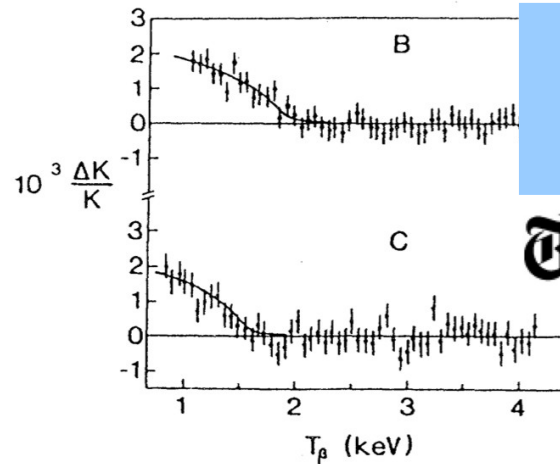
Challenge:

Can you measure
the neutrinos from
the Big Bang?

Parting Comments...

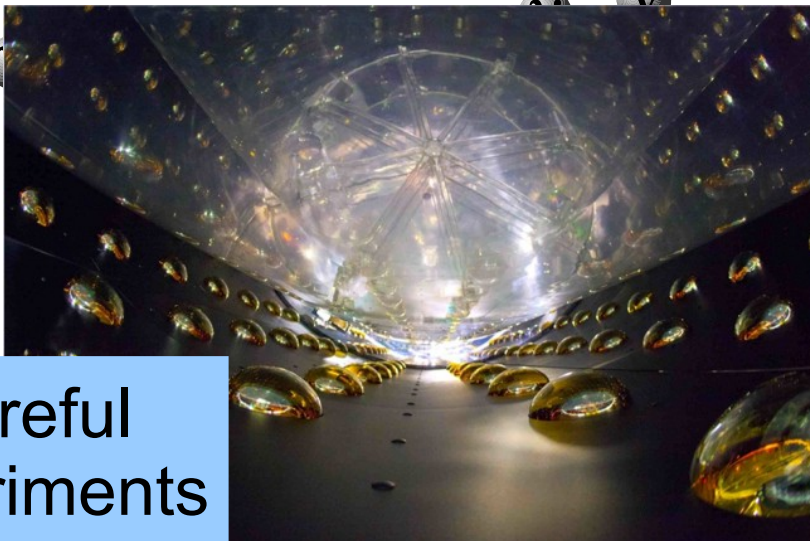
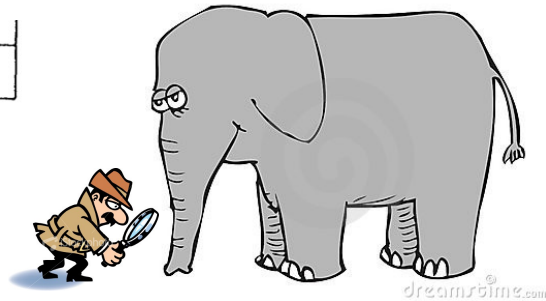


Neutrinos are everywhere

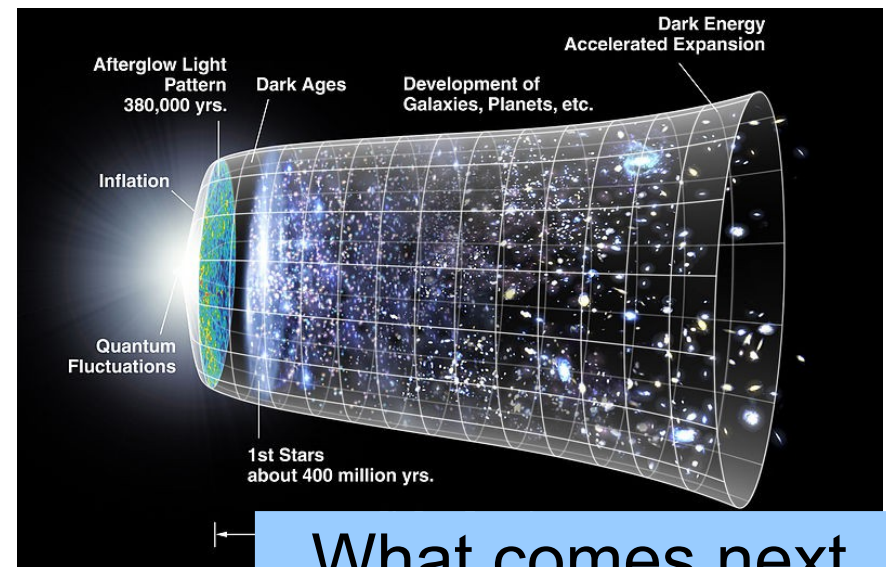


Neutrinos are not easy

The New York Times



Careful experiments



What comes next...